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Japanese Navy Comes Out to Fight; Capture of Cherbourg Is Imminent

Public Housing Tax Plan; Waves May Go Overseas; Lisbon Strikers Punished

The World's Day—June 21, 1944

Boston: Public Housing to Up Tax Payments

Public housing projects throughout New England are to increase their tax payments to large cities by nearly $100,000 this year under a new policy announced by Regional Public Housing Administrator Sumner K. Wiley today. [Page 5.]

It may be the first day of summer to the rest of the United States, but they're still throwing snowballs in Newport, Vt. Engaged in loading cinders, a group of railroad workers uncovered nearly two feet of snow which had been left under the pile by last winter's storms.

Reconversion of small business from a wartime to a peacetime economy will go a long way toward preventing possible economic and political upheavals at the end of the war, Maury Maverick, General Manager of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, said in Boston today. [Page 2.]

Featured this year at the 13th New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College is the effort to see problems of western nations from the illuminating outside viewpoint of the East, most of whose leaders have received western training. [Page 2.]

One hundred veterans of the North African campaigns arrived at Fort Devens today on rotation furloughs. After processing at the reception center the soldiers will leave for their near-by homes.

Washington: Waves May Be Allowed Overseas

Congressional permission for Waves and women Marines to serve overseas as Wacs are already doing, loomed as Navy officials said there is a need for women in shore stations in Hawaii and England. [Page 3.]

Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, expressed appreciation for the "long expected co-operation" of the Japanese Navy in apparently moving into battle position, and voiced confidence in the outcome of a prospective engagement in the Western Pacific.

The Fifth War Loan Drive pushed past the 16 per cent mark in the campaign for $6,000,000,000 in individual War Bond purchases, as sales through the seventh day totaled $964,000,000.

The House Military Affairs Committee approved legislation to give "Expert Infantrymen" in combat a pay boost of $10 monthly, those not in combat an increase of $5, and members of glider units the same 50 per cent increase now given paratroopers.

Asking Congress to reconsider his bill for wartime prohibition, Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina called the WPB authorization of domestic beverage alcohol production in August a "strange paradox" when the manpower situation is as tight as it is. [Page 3.]

The House approved a resolution authorizing its Education Committee to study ways of helping colleges affected by wartime enrollment decreases.

Nomination of Miss Frieda S. Miller of New York to be Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor was sent by President Roosevelt to the Senate. If her appointment is confirmed, she will succeed Miss Mary Anderson.

Europe: Drastic Steps Taken in Lisbon Strike

In Lisbon, factories closed down by Government order on May 8, after an outbreak of strikes, have been allowed to reopen. Over 50 per cent of the workers involved have been punished and will not be permitted re-employment in the district until the end of 1944.

Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, disclosed in the House of Commons that last December information reached the British Government regarding certain views, alleged to have been expressed by German officials in regard to possible peace terms. "As this information bore all the familiar marks of a typical German maneuver designed to sow distrust between the United Nations, the British Government ignored it," he said.

The Finnish Parliament has passed a decree conferring "extraordinary powers" on the Government, the Finnish Radio reported, while a British radiocast beamed to Europe stated "it is believed at Stockholm that the Russians are still inclined to offer fairly liberal peace conditions to Finland."

The Norwegian Government in London has announced its recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation as "the body qualified to conduct and lead the French war effort within the framework of inter-Allied co-operation and also preserve and protect all French interests."

Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti has assumed the post of Allied Military Government Commissioner for the Rome region, succeeding Col. Norman E. Fiske, who held the position temporarily after the departure of Brig. Gen. Edgar Hume.

Pick-Up Station Number 1 Set Up for the Servicemen

Dedication ceremonies for the first of 15 "pick-up" stations for servicemen wanting rides from motorists were held this morning in Copley Square despite the damp weather.

The stations are being constructed with funds obtained from the sale of waste paper and tin cans which were contributed by patriotic Boston householders. They will cost about $2,000.

Mayor Tobin and high Army and Navy officials participated in the ceremonies.

Featured at the exercises was the drawing of names from among thousands of Boston's waste paper contributors in the city's first 10 wards.

The ten persons whose names were drawn received $25 war bonds from the Boston Salvage Committee for their efforts.

The pick-up stations, which the Boston Salvage Committee will situate at strategic points on main arteries or on the approaches to State highways, are seven feet long and four feet wide, with a bench that will seat five persons. They are enclosed on three sides, and with a roof overhead to protect waiting servicemen from the weather. They will be marked by large signs so as to be easily observed by motorists.

Two additional stations were set up today in Kenmore Square and on Dorchester Avenue at Summer Street behind the South Station. A study is being made to determine the best sites for the other 12.

Boston's monthly salvage drive continued today after yesterday's collection yielded 195,515 pounds of paper and 69,600 pounds of tin cans.

Collections in the first 10 wards of the city during the past two days have produced 330,080 pounds of paper and 118,800 pounds of tin.

Salvagers canvassed Wards 11 to 14 today, and tomorrow will cover Wards 15 to 18, and on Friday, Wards 19 to 22. [Picture: Page 2.]

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Boston—Wards 15-18, tomorrow.

Revere—Ward 4, tomorrow.

Quincy—Wards 1 and 2, tomorrow.

Winchester—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Boston—Wards 19-22, Friday.

Revere—Ward 5, Friday.

Quincy—Wards 3 and 4, Friday.

Belmont—Friday.

Nazis endeavoring to block Finnish move to organize cabinet in peace effort.

STOCKHOLM, June 21 (AP)—The Germans were reported exerting pressure on the Helsinki Government today in an effort to prevent the Finns from reshuffling the Cabinet and moving toward peace with the Russians.

The newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that as a result of the smashing Russian military victories climaxed by the capture yesterday of Viipuri, Finland's second city, the Germans were endeavoring to block organization of a peace cabinet which a Finnish source here said would be formed "very soon."

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 21 — Finland's hopes of emerging from the present disastrous war with Russia without catastrophic consequences to its whole national future can only be realized by a complete change of the present political leaders and general awakening of the Finnish people to a realization of the actual situation, according to informed opinion here today.

Ambassador Georg A. Gripenberg's trip from Stockholm to Helsinki during the past few days is regarded here as a visit not so much to his own foreign office as to Field Marshal Baron Gustav von Mannerheim who is understood to see more clearly than the ruling politicians the present state of affairs, realizing particularly that the resistance of the Finnish Army cannot effectively continue much longer.

Since also Marshal Mannerheim finds much sympathy in some opposition circles it is hoped that he can achieve something, though there is also an appreciation of the fact that neither he nor Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, former Finnish envoy to Russia, has the strength to take over the leadership in the present critical situation.

Dearth of New Men

A dearth of new men is Finland's most serious lack today, according to reliable opinion here.

Premier Edwin J. Linkomies and some other politicians, notably the Socialist Vice-Premier Vanino A. Tanner, who opposed an earlier peace with Russia, must disappear if the Soviet Union is going to agree to any negotiated settlement. Premier Linkomies in a last Sunday, June 18, radiocast stressed the necessity for a strong self-discipline and that "at this stage the outstanding question is one of endurance" and continuation of the war.

Commenting on the difficulties of the situation, a Finnish opposition member writes in Dagens Nyheter, Swedish newspaper, that while the opposition in the Finnish Diet against the war is stronger than the outside imagines, yet the

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Forrestal and King say major Pacific action is just what U. S. Fleet has been wanting.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The United States fleet may have succeeded in catching up with all or part of the Japanese fleet in a major engagement 500 to 800 miles westward of Saipan, Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal disclosed today. And Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Navy Operations, cheerfully said this was just what the American Navy had been hoping for.

Calling a press conference in the wake of Axis radio reports of a major fleet engagement, Secretary Forrestal and Admiral King disclosed all they could of the news obtainable through the general radio silence of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' forces.

"The Japanese Fleet has been sighted at various times during the last few days, milling around from 500 to 800 miles westward of Saipan," Mr. Forrestal said.

Elaborating on the destruction of 300 Japanese planes in one action, previously reported, Mr. Forrestal said the planes apparently came from carriers accompanying the main body of the Japanese Fleet. They were launched at extreme range from the Marianas with the plan of landing on Guam or Rota for refueling after making their attack.

U. S. Forces "Ready"

Secretary Forrestal said he had no further details of the resulting air battle except that American forces were ready for the attack and that carrier-based aircraft and ships' antiaircraft guns wiped out most of the Japanese planes.

He then added, "Admiral Nimitz' fleet is under strict radio silence. There is some indication that it may have succeeded in catching up with all or a part of the Japanese fleet yesterday, but there is no definite information as to this.

"Navy seaplanes and submarines have been most useful in reconnoitering the Japanese Fleet."

"Isn't this fleet engagement something the Navy has been hoping for a long time?" Secretary Forrestal was asked.

"Yes," he agreed, and Admiral King interposed, "The Navy will be quite satisfied when the Japanese Navy will come out and fight."

"You are not worried about the outcome?"

Admiral King smiled his indication he was not worried.

Japanese 'Face'

There was some speculation whether Admiral King was not trying to turn the Oriental regard for "face" against the Japanese by taunting them to risk their fleet.

To Washington observers, the potentialities of eliminating Japan's sea power were obvious. It would mean severing Nippon's

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Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Battleground in the Marianas

This air view of the newest Pacific battleground, Saipan, in the Marianas, 1,500 miles south of Tokyo, shows important points on the island. American Marines are advancing along the west coast toward Garapan after capturing Charan Kanoa. Tinian is in the background.

'Purge' of Willkie Group Has Strong Repercussion

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—The inevitability of the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as the 1944 Republican candidate for President is generally accepted here today.

Thereafter, in the opinion of analysts studying Party strategy procedure at Chicago, will follow the highest kind of political hurdles for the Republican nominee.

They attribute these obstacles directly to the preconvention policy carpentering of the Dewey high command, whose hope of success at the polls must depend upon Republican unity back of their candidate.

No such thing obtains here today, either in New York, where more votes were registered for Wendell L. Willkie as 1940 Republican nominee than any candidate for any office ever received on any party line in any election in the State's history, or broadly through the Party, where his candidacy magnetized the largest Republican vote in the record.

Consequence of "Purge"

Observers here see it as the consequences of the "purge" attitude of Dewey field officers, of whom the recognized leaders are J. Russell Sprague, National Committeeman from New York, and Edwin F. Jaeckle, New York State Republican Chairman, in shrugging off any role for the titular head of the Party beyond that of platform observer if he cares to use his card of admittance.

Similar treatment in State organization affairs has been administered to Mr. Willkie's leading spokesman in New York, Rolland B. Marvin, Onondaga County Republican leader and long a chief factor in Republican Upstate politics.

As a result of the Sprague-Jaeckle policy, Mr. Willkie has the distinction of being the first of his Party stature to be denied place among the national convention delegates at Chicago, although his predecessors in Party defeat, Herbert Hoover, and Alfred M. Landon, who respectively, ushered in the New Deal decade and reduced the Republican Electoral College vote to the all-time low of carrying only two States, are well to the fore in the convention spotlight.

Delegates Picked

While the 83 New York district delegates for the State's big contingent were picked before Mr. Willkie permitted his Wisconsin primary defeat in March to be the signal for his withdrawal from the contest, there remained state committee selection of the roster of 10 delegates-at-large, but when the New York Republican high command got around to this, Mr. Willkie's name was missing.

The slight did not stop there, for the "unkindest cut of all" was to come in New York County where Mr. Willkie is resident and has been an outstanding Party spokesman since he entered politics. Here he is now under attack

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Enemy Drive Threatens To Split Chinese Forces

Tokyo admits sizable losses in reporting battle with U. S. fleet—Allies take last Biak air strips—Soviets push 5 miles beyond Viipuri—Rocket raids grow.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Eyes of the world turned to the Pacific, where the main body of the Japanese Fleet was reported in touch with American naval units between the Philippines and the Marianas.

With Allied forces hammering at Cherbourg's forts within one mile of the military harbor, the fall of Normandy's great port was hourly expected.

Russia's victorious army, having captured the port of Viipuri, pushed on five miles beyond.

In Italy the Eighth Army had cleared all Germans out of Perugia and advanced four miles farther north.

China's situation became more serious as the Japanese, having captured Hunan's capital of Changsha, were threatening to split all Chinese forces in two by taking the communications center of Hengyang, 65 miles to the south.

Allies Near Prime Goal Of Invasion

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 21—The Nazi garrison defending Cherbourg now faces surrender or annihilation. With the Allies within 3½ miles of the great harbor, its capture is inevitable, and with it achievement of the primary goal of the great adventure—the capture of a sheltered deep-water invasion port.

German commentators, however, continue to emphasize that a "new invasion" is imminent. "There is more than one invasion army in the British Isles," Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, Berlin military commentator, radioed last night.

Rightly or wrongly, the threat of a second invasion has been an important factor in the whole masterly invasion strategy which has carried the Allied army to the gates of this invaluable seaport, with up to 35,000 Germans trapped inside.

These are being hammered from the air and their escape by sea has been cut off. They know their doom is certain.

Nazis Kept Guessing

The Germans have been kept guessing from the start.

The map shows that British and Canadian troops landed south of the Americans. Under the Eisenhower - Montgomery strategy, these fanned out like a door blocking German reinforcements to the peninsula itself. They were supported by air attacks which sealed enemy communications, going as far inland as the Seine bridges.

Through a series of feints which can be traced on daily successive maps, German forces have always

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Success of the American 5th Air Force in capturing two more air strips on Biak Island in the Shouten group just north of western New Guinea brings that force within 880 miles of the Philippines.

Allied forces were converging on Cherbourg from the south, west, and east. General Bradley's men have come up to the line of seven forts stretched along the city's southern suburbs.

The main fighting was at the south, where Allied forces broke through between Fort du Roule, which is on a 450-foot hill within a mile of the military docks, and Fort Octeville, a mile to the west.

The Allies faced ramparts that the French had spent 100 years building. Since, however, the 25,000 or 30,000 troops trapped in the port are mainly foreign units officered by Germans, resistance is not expected to be prolonged. The besieged troops are being bombarded with Allied pamphlets advising them to surrender.

Wet weather was delaying the operations in most parts of Normandy.

Meanwhile, American bombers and fighters struck deep into Germany for the second successive day, attacking Berlin, Hannover, and Brunswick, while pilotless planes landed in Britain with even greater intensity. The planes appear to be launched from underground concrete platforms which are difficult to attack from the air. Special metal-strip devices sent into the air to entangle plane propellers are being used to protect the platforms.

What the precise situation is in the Pacific is not yet clear. The fact that Japanese have announced that their naval force has been in contact with the American fleet units in the Pacific appears to indicate a battle already in progress. The Japanese go so far as to concede sizable losses.

Elsewhere in the Pacific, American forces on Saipan in the Marianas have captured the southern half of the island. Apparently the presence of Japanese naval units in forces in this sector shows the importance Tokyo attaches to the new American venture in the Marianas region.

In Finland, the Russian press is announcing that the collapse of Finnish resistance is near as Marshal Govorov's forces, after a brief 11-day offensive, overran heavily fortified Viipuri and pushed on toward Helsinki, the Capital. The Finnish Government is reported to have warned all civilians not needed in the Capital to move out.

Pacific:

Japanese Navy Comes Out of Hiding

Battle fleets of the United States and Japan faced each other in the 1,500 miles between the Philippines and Marianas amid indications that preliminary blows al-

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Milk Waste Denials Voiced As Protests Still Come In

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vigorous opposition to Federal milk marketing limitations, during a time of unprecedented flush production—with New England consumers denied their full quotas of whipping cream and ice cream—continued to be voiced today by dealers and producers from all parts of the area.

News of dairy farmers in Orleans County, Vermont, throwing away from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of milk daily was coupled with a story of more than 3,000 quarts being hauled to an Eastern Massachusetts farm where it was fed to pigs.

At the same time, absolute denials that any whole milk was going to waste in Massachusetts came from the Boston office of the Federal Milk Marketing Administration. Skim milk, on the other hand, the Administrator's office admitted, was being dumped at present. This was due to lack of manufacturing facilities and shortage of labor. "But, no good milk is going to waste," the office reiterated.

Recognizing the fact that the seasonal flush of milk production had exceeded highest expectations, temporary increases in milk and milk by-products quotas were granted recently by the Federal Administrator.

Lid Is Off

"The lid is off for June," his office stated, in effect, and it promptly communicated with every milk producer, dealer, and distributor in the area, acquainting them with these temporary increases in fluid milk and milk by-products quotas.

Each milk handler was urged—if he felt that, under these higher quotas, he could not move his products to prevent wastage—to

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She Really Expected To Replace a Marine

NEW YORK (AP)—Pfc. Eunice Shepard of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve and Danbury, Conn., reporting for duty after completing boot training, entered headquarters, peered intently about the room where eight Marines sat at desks.

Snapping to attention:

"Sir," she said, "I joined the Marines to free a man to fight. Who's leaving?"

Congress Turns Conciliatory In Speed-Up Before Recess

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Compromise agreements on two highly controversial public questions speeded Congress toward its weekend adjournment goal today.

One was a conference agreement on a compromise Bankhead amendment to the OPA extension bill which promised to be acceptable both to the textile interests and to the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time Southern Senators, determined to destroy the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee on the grounds of "deepening the dividing lines between the races," were apparently pacified after three days of heated debate in the Senate by a ban on seizure of war plants for failure to abide by FEPC orders.

The Senate agreement loosed the $1,028,000,000 war agency appropriation bill from deadlock.

A Senate-House conference committee, meanwhile, put finishing touches on the war contracts bill, setting up machinery for termination of billions in war contracts.

The new Bankhead amendment throws part of the responsibility for raising textile prices back on the President by calling on him

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Soviet Offensive in Finland Prelude to Bigger Drives

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 21 — It may seem rather a paradox that the Russians should have made such astonishing progress in the south at a time of year when weather conditions should have hampered them; and yet when the fighting season has opened in the north, that they should be stationary—save for the operations against the Finns.

It is true that the German spoiling attacks around Iasi a short while ago indicated that something was brewing on the Romanian border; but the only Russian offensive in progress at the moment is in the north. Let us seek the reason.

It is a military rule that an open flank must be secured or sealed before an advance in strength can be made past it. It was that rule which made Hitler attack Russia in June, 1941, because he dare not leave a militant—though temporarily friendly—country to menace his communications after he had sent his armies southwest to break British power in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Turning Point

The failure either to secure or seal his flank after breaking faith with his temporary friend was a turning point in the history of civilization. Likewise on a smaller scale the Russians in their great riposte had to seal off the Crimea before their Ukrainian army groups could push on into Poland and Romania.

With the fall of the Crimea the whole Russian left flank was cleared; and this is well illustrated by the scurrying of German ships of war through the Dardanelles disguised as harmless merchantmen.

Now in the north we see the Russians clearing their right flank; and in the process opening for their own use the Gulf of Finland in the same way as they have secured on their other flank the command of the Black Sea.

Secure Position

When the Finns are knocked out of the war the Russians will have secured the use of the northern shores of the Gulf of Finland including the port of Hango at its western end; and the possibility of yet another amphibious operation may effectively loosen the German grip on their present defensive line running roughly from the port of Narva due south along the shores of the twin lakes of Peipus and Pskov.

Let us bear in mind that the United Nations are working to a plan conceived at Teheran. At that

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Maverick Urges Speed In Reconversion Plans

Successful reconversion of small business from a wartime to a peacetime economy will go a long way toward preventing possible economic and political upheavals at the end of the war, Maury Maverick, Chairman and General Manager of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, said today.

In Boston to address a dinner and conference of the Smaller Business Association of New England at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Friday, the former United States Representative from Texas warned that the country's economy will have to be doubled if chaos is to be averted in the post-war period.

"This means," he said, "finding work for 20,000,000 more persons than had jobs before the war. It also means full utilization of the small industrial plants which are so vital to the economic life of New England."

In Small Plants

In a touch and go press conference held between Mr. Maverick's late arrival on the Federal and his departure for Northampton where he was to address a general assembly at Smith College this noon, the colorful Texan flatly declared that reconversion should necessarily begin in small plants.

"Most of the necessary civilian items are fairly simple things which can be made in the small factories," he said. "Not only would conversion be easier in small industry but the small fellows were also hardest hit by the war."

He said reconversion should begin at once in those areas where unemployment is growing up and where large surpluses of some materials are accumulating.

Reverting to his familiar colorful language, Mr. Maverick, who recently coined the word "gobbledygook" for official Washington language, said that in deciding what civilian items should be made immediately it was essential to distinguish between "gadgets and gizmos."

Just a 'Gimcrack'

He explained that a gadget was just a "gimcrack" that attached to something else while a "gizmo"—a Marine Corps term—is something you can really use. In this category he listed garbage cans, garden tools, automobile parts, and kitchen ware.

After "gizmos" Mr. Maverick said that conscious effort should be made to manufacture soft goods and to putting small textile plants into civilian production.

The Smaller War Plants Corporation head said that the Murray Bill, which has already passed the House and which provides payment to sub-contractors, would ease the problem of contract termination for the more than 15,000 small plants.

As for financing the reconversion of small war plants, Mr. Maverick said his corporation was advocating a plan similar to the Federal Housing Administration whereby the 15,000 banks of the country can lend the money to the business men with loans protected by government insurance.

Pointing out that some of the greatest discoveries in the history of the world had been made by natural science during the war—many of them at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Mr. Maverick said that these inventions, covered by some 45,000 patents, should be made available to the public whose money has made the discoveries possible.

The selling of patent rights on all of these inventions rather than their monopoly use by one or two large industries was seen as contributing to a prosperous post-war era by the Texan.

Mr. Maverick recommended raising the excess profits tax exemption from $10,000 to $50,000 to provide working capital for small plants attempting to get back to peacetime production.

Stressing that our first job is still to defeat Germany and Japan, Mr. Maverick said that whoever can make any useful civilian item without hurting the war effort should be permitted to begin now.

"Grandfather Clause"

He said there would be no "grandfather clause" in any contracts. "Donald Nelson has said that in reconversion no consideration should be given to the fact that a firm is a new outfit. If they have the labor and the material and can convert without hurting the war program they should go ahead."

Mr. Maverick said there could be no jumping of the gun by big industries to get back to civilian production. "As long as a state of war exists and as long as they are equipped to turn out the stuff big industry will obviously have to stick to their schedules."

Pointing out that all manpower demands for war production must be met before the switch to civilian production begins, Mr. Maverick said that there must be an intelligent control of manpower and less tendency to hoard manpower.

Beginning tomorrow and continuing through Saturday, Senator James E. Murray of Montana and members of the Senate Small Business Committee will hold public hearings at the State House from 9:30 to 1 at which representatives of small business throughout New England may discuss their problems and make recommendations for legislation to aid their cause.

Senator Murray will also be a speaker at the dinner which Mr. Maverick will address at the Copley-Plaza Friday at 6:30.

Users of Fuel Oil Urged to Send In Applications Now

Fuel oil consumers in New England are failing to return their fuel oil applications and also are failing to sign their coupon sheets before turning them over to dealers, according to complaints lodged with the Regional Office of Price Administration by oil dealers and local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Urging the public to order their fuel now, Regional OPA Administrator Eldon C. Shoup today warned that fuel oil coupon sheets are not valid unless signed. "Our storage facilities are taxed," Mr. Shoup added. "There is no other place to store additional oil except in the tanks of consumers."

Part of New England's storage capacity, formerly used for civilian purposes, has been taken over by the armed forces, making it extremely important that every consumer's tank of at least 275-gallon capacity be filled as soon as possible, the Regional Administrator said.

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Bell to Signal Bond Sales At Theater Booth

Fifth War Loan bond purchasers in Boston may actually "ring the gong" when they make their financial contribution to the war effort today.

Mayor Tobin at noon dedicated a huge "Liberty Bell" weighing more than 500 pounds. It is located on a raised platform in front of Loew's Orpheum Theater on Washington Street. Each time a bond is purchased at the theater the bell will be tolled.

State, city, and theater officials attended the dedication. The National Anthem was sung by Ann Stevens.

In the meantime, it was disclosed by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee that the security dealers of Massachusetts, whose business it is to sell bonds, have set a quota of $50,000,000 in sales to individuals to be subscribed by July 8 when the drive closes.

Rivalry Grows

The rivalry has reached not only the usual one between various firms but also between bond-selling teams in the same firm. In addition to the quota in individual bond sales, the State dealers also have an objective of distributing the eight issues in the loan to 14,000 subscribers not assigned for special solicitation. The sales to individuals are apart from the securities dealers' tasks of bond distribution to assigned accounts such as business firms and corporate buyers.

Initial reports on the securities dealers' competition for the first week of the drive through June 19 showed five firms leading the list in dollar sales volume. The ranking first five are: Paine, Webber, Jackson and Curtis; Tucker, Anthony and Company; Eastbrook and Company; Whiting, Weeks and Stubbs, Inc.; and Clark Dodge and Company.

It was disclosed by the State Committee that the overall Massachusetts subscription in the Fifth Loan now totals $90,300,000, or 10.9 per cent of the $828,000,000 state quota.

The State sales of E bonds have reached $17,100,000, or 15.2 per cent of the $112,000,000 quota for this type of security.

Boston Sales

The Greater Boston area sales now amount to $13,623,000, which, measured in terms of fighting equipment, meant that the seventh of the $2,000,000 LSTs (Landing Ship, Tanks), has nearly been subscribed for by Bostonians. The purchase goal will be 33 LSTs.

Householders Told To Act About Coal

New England householders were warned by United States Representative Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose that they will face a serious coal shortage next winter, since, in anthracite alone, the shortage is expected to reach 8,000,000 tons.

"The present outlook indicates that homes heated by coal will be obliged to curtail about 12½ per cent under previous average winter requirements," Mr. Goodwin said yesterday. "My suggestion to all consumers of anthracite is 'consult your dealer now'," he added. "Take this advice and place your order immediately for your anticipated reuqirements," he said.

Lieut. Dorsey of Police Changed to Fallon Office

Transfer of John A. Dorsey, demoted Boston Police Captain, to the office of Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of Police, was announced last night by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner.

Shelter for Servicemen

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tobin Cuts Ribbon at Pick-Up Station

Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors will be able to get in out of the rain or snow while they're waiting for a ride from some friendly motorist, for the Boston Salvage Committee is providing 15 pick-up stations in the Greater Boston area at important arteries and highways. Present at ceremonies dedicating the first pick-up station today were, left to right, Pfc. Dolores La France, Commodore W. N. Derby of the Coast Guard, Chaplain Melcany, Film Actress Carol Thurston, Lieut. F. H. Graham, Lieut. Ralph H. Cole, Mayor Tobin, and P. D. Chase.

Vet Center Rises to Occasion And Hoosier Soldier Gets Job

An ex-seaman of the United States Navy, Leroy H. Bousman, is driving a taxi in Boston today as the result of the concerted efforts of the Boston Veterans Reception and Information Center at 7 Beacon Street. The center had to overcome Mr. Bousman's lack of a Massachusetts' driver's license and the need of an automobile to enable him to take his Automobile Registry examination.

Enlisting in the Navy from his Indiana farm home in 1941, Mr. Bousman trained at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and, among other locations served in Boston where he married a Boston girl. After his discharge and a visit to Indiana where he did not find conditions suitable to establish a home, a return trip to Boston was made. Reading of the local Veterans' Center in a newspaper, Mrs. Bousman urged the veteran and former sailor to try out the services offered.

Speedy action followed his call at the Center yesterday. Greeted by Edward Hassan, former Marine and receptionist, the veteran was routed to the medical department for examination for physical fitness for the job he requested. From there he went to the Center's office of the United States Employment Service where a job as taxi driver was on file and for which he qualified in a matter of minutes.

At this point the legal obstacle of a Bay State driver's license halted the quick action. Coming from Indiana the young man had only a license to operate cars in that state. Bay State requirements necessitated an examination and licensing by the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Two hours of phone calls, personal talks and general inquiry were required to find an automobile for the veteran to use for his examination. Agencies contacted were willing to help—but there was no car available. Private individuals were asked—but their cars were grounded by "A" rations.

Finally, Mr. Hassan called on City Hall for help. A car was found at the Department of Public Works and a quick trip was made to the Registry. Frank L. Goodwin, Registrar, had been informed of the plight of the veteran and everything was in order for a quick qualification and issuance of a Bay State license.

A happy veteran, Mr. Bousman, returned to the Center to thank those who had helped so efficiently and went out to take up his new job.

Milk Waste Denials Voiced As Protests Still Come In

Continued from Page 1

immediately get in touch with the Administrator's office, where arrangements would be made to relieve such individual cases.

To date, the Administrator's office stated, there has been only one such request, and this case was cared for promptly. Dealers are not selling up to their increased quotas, the Administrator's office said, adding that cool weather during the last few days had contributed to a lessening of demands upon dealers from consumers.

Made Into Butter

Meantime, however, these same consumers are clamoring in vain for whipped cream, and ice cream manufacturers are still bound to Federal limitations on the amount of ice cream they may turn out.

All possible excess cream is being converted into butter, the Administrator's office pointed out, adding that more butter is being made in this area today than at any time during the past 25 years.

While this extra butter is expected to help considerably to offset expected shortages in the fall, there was no indication from the Administrator's office that sufficient butter is being made to entirely offset such shortages. It will help, however, the Administrator's office said.

Meantime, the Federal limitations continue, and a number of cases have been brought to the attention of the Farm Bureau in Massachusetts where producers have not been allowed legally to sell as much milk as they make, or where producer-dealers buying part of their milk from neighbors have been forced to turn back part of their supply, or else sell at a heavy loss.

Moreover, many of the smaller producers are distinctly conscious of the fact that, in spite of the limitation order, big milk dealers are diverting milk from wholesale channels and looking for every retail customer who had to be dropped by the small producers on account of the limitations under the order.

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CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

'Ring the Bell'

By a Staff Photographer

'Liberty Bell' Dedicated Today

Surrounded by hundreds of shoppers and theatergoers in the downtown district, Mayor Tobin today dedicated a "Liberty Bell" for the Fifth War Loan which is to be placed in the lobby of Loew's Orpheum Theater. For each $25 bond purchase the bell will be rung once; for $50, two rings; $100, four rings; for $500, 10 rings, and for $1,000, 20 rings. At left is Mayor Tobin, in center is Harry Greenman, manager of Loew's Orpheum Theater, and, right, John Whelton, in the traditional garb of "Uncle Sam."

151 Enrolled At Yale For Liquor Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, June 21—One hundred and fifty-one students from all parts of the United States and from Canada have been enrolled for the second session of the School of Alcohol Studies of Yale University which opens in New Haven on July 10, it was announced today.

The School of Alcohol Studies, which held its initial session last summer, is the first of its kind in the United States. The 1944 term will last for five weeks, concluding on Aug. 4. Attending will be ministers, doctors, teachers, welfare workers and temperance workers.

Topics under discussion at the School will be the physiological effect of alcohol, alcohol and traffic, alcoholic mental disorders, alcohol and the family, alcohol and pauperism, the penal handling of inebriates, the role of community activities as drinking controls, and treatment of the individual alcoholic. More than 30 authorities in the field of alcoholism from the nation's colleges, churches, and hospitals will speak at the School.

Dr. Elvin M. Jellinek, Research Associate in Applied Physiology and Director of the Section of Alcohol Studies of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale University, is Director of the School.

N. Y. Television Link With Boston Planned

Permission to build a supplementary radio link between Boston and New York for the transmission of television, facsimile, telephone, and telegraph messages has been granted to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company by the Federal Communications Commission.

In an announcement yesterday the Company explained that the radio channel would be a Company experiment in transmitting television by radio.

Leaven of Western World Shown in Wellesley Talks

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 21—It became evident today, as the thirteenth New England Institute of International Relations, at Wellesley College, swung into its stride, that one of its features this year will be an attempt to see the problems of the western nations from the rather illuminating outside viewpoint of the East.

Brought out clearly in opening the morning discussion periods was the fact that leaders in the Orient have, almost without exception, received western training or, at least, have experienced western contacts. These contacts have enabled them to seize upon the best features of western experience in applying democracy and industrialism, and to wish to introduce them in their own lands. But at the same time they have seen more clearly than most occidentals themselves are able to do, just where democratic ideals have not been applied.

Particularly clear to such men as Mohandas K. Gandhi, of course, have been the failure of western powers to apply these democratic ideals completely to countries which they have ruled, such as India.

The fact is, as one participant in discussions at the Institute, put it, "Britain should feel extremely flattered that India's desire for more freedoms and independence comes directly from the experience of such men as Gandhi in England, from their admiration of British civil liberties, and the deep impression made upon them by such writers as Ruskin, as well as by the Russian Tolstoi and the American Thoreau. India desires independence from Britain, but this concept of independence is essentially British!"

Feeding of Children Feasible

Dr. Howard E. Kershner, Chairman of the Temporary Council on Food for Europe's Children, speaking on the subject, "Can Hungry Europe Be Fed?" answered this question with a positive "Yes." No obstacle in the way of feeding the hungry children of occupied countries is insurmountable, he declared, quoting figures and official statements as to food production, availability of neutral ships to carry relief cargoes, willingness of neutral workers to distribute the food, and of governments in exile to pay for it.

After some years in charge of relief in Europe for the American Friends Service Committee he has been talking to authorities in Washington and Britain, as well as addressing representative gatherings such as the present Institute, on the subject of feeding European children. Everywhere, he reported, he found willingness to undertake this task, when once the need and the possible ways of doing it had been explained.

But officials in Washington, Dr. Kershner declared, always returned to the fact that there was opposition to any loosening of the blockade in Britain. In Britain he found that this opposition was not shared by the general public and most officials. It seemed to be traceable to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's own attitude, which after World War I was opposed to the Hoover relief program. Mr. Churchill, he added, was the only British leader at that time who expressed such opposition.

After talking to heads of governments in exile in London and elsewhere, Dr. Kershner found them all pleading for food for the children in their countries. "There is not a grain of truth," he said, "in the reports that governments of occupied countries don't want food sent through the blockade to their peoples."

Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard, who is to lecture on "The War, the Church and the Peace" in Alumnae Hall tonight at 8:15, gave one of the opening lectures of the Institute yesterday afternoon. Although no war has ever been waged without the consent of the Church, he said, the attitude of the Church in the present war marks a distinct forward step. There are fewer hymns of hate, for example, and less criticism of the truly conscientious objector. At the same time there is more criticism of certain aspects of total war. The Church, too, is in the forefront of the movement to establish a more permanent peace on firmer foundations.

Another speaker yesterday was the Indian writer and lecturer Haridas T. Muzumdar, who outlined the Indian standpoint based on the saying of Buddha, "overcome evil with good, and lying with truth," and pointed to its close resemblance to essential Christian teaching.

It is impossible to establish a fool-proof, postwar organization to abolish war, Mr. Muzumdar declared, unless the present system of human thinking is changed and "men's thinking and men's hearts are reconditioned." This reconditioning, he asserted, means the cleaning out of the concept of a world in which entirely separate beings distrust each other and fight for the survival of the fittest. In place of this concept, he continued, must come a realization of the unity of all men, within the unity of God who is all-in-all.

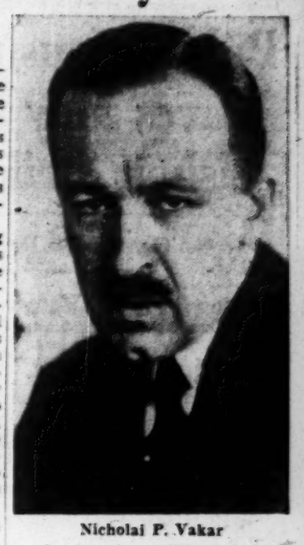
The Christian demand to "love they neighbor as thyself" is in perfect harmony, Mr. Muzumdar said, with Indian philosopher's insistence that in the unity of all creation, a man's concept of his neighbor is actually a part of his own existence as a thinking being.

Good Will Can Triumph

At the present time, he continued "ninety-nine per cent of mankind seem to be worshipping at the shrine of brute force" in more or less degree—sometimes only because there are convinced that nothing but brute force can counter aggressive attacks of brute force. But he insisted that good will can gradually replace this era of fear for "good will begets good will."

"Nobody is born wicked," Dr. Muzumdar asserted. "Instead, they act under the compulsion of systems which breed wrongdoing. Our problem is not to fight the wrongdoer but to eradicate the systems which lead him to do wrong."

From outside the British Empire and the United States, he continued, some critics see rank hypocrisy in repeated statements of the brotherhood of man and rule of democracy, when viewed in the light of such problems as those of India in the Empire, and of discrimination against Negroes under various circumstances, in the United States. But this, he declared, is not truly hypocrisy on the part of millions of well-meaning, high-minded Americans and Britons. It is simply the result of long established systems of thinking and acting, which it takes much time and effort to change.



Nicholai P. Vakar

Russian journalist and lecturer, former editor in Paris of largest Russian daily newspaper outside the Soviet Union. He joined in discussions at New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College today.

Gas-Ration Violator Guilty, Gets 3 Years in Prison

HARTFORD, Conn., June 21 (AP)—A term of three years in prison—the heaviest penalty ever given in this district to a violator of rationing regulations—was imposed by Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith today on Frank Matarese, of Hartford, who pleaded guilty to possession, transfer and sale of gasoline coupons.

The Office of Price Administration information upon which he was prosecuted said "very many thousands of gallons of gas" were involved. Mr. Matarese was sentenced to nine months on each of four counts, the terms to be served consecutively.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with intermittent light rain or drizzle and continued cool tonight and Thursday morning. Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature Thursday afternoon. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Cloudy with intermittent rain and continued cool tonight and Thursday.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Cloudy with intermittent light rain or drizzle and continued cool tonight and Thursday becoming partly cloudy by late Thursday afternoon.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and continued cool tonight with intermittent light rain or drizzle in the east portion ending Thursday forenoon. Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature Thursday afternoon.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and continued cool tonight and Thursday forenoon. Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperatures Thursday afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:50 p. m.; height 10.7 feet. Thursday, 1:24 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.

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WPB Release on Alcohol Hit as Strange Paradox'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Calling the War Production Board's temporary unfreezing of domestic beverage alcohol production yesterday "a strange paradox" when the manpower situation is as tight as it is, when domestic and foreign need for grain is so exacting, Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, today in the House denounced the resumption of whisky-making and called on Congress to reconsider his bill calling for wartime prohibition.

The WPB, which has twice before rejected the liquor industry's pleas for a "holiday" to permit the resumption of whisky-making, took its action allowing production in August of beverage alcohol, it was learned, only after assurances from the Rubber Director, Bradley Dewey, that the requirements of the rubber program for industrial alcohol were adequately safeguarded. The program for making butadiene from petroleum is proceeding satisfactorily, Mr. Dewey reported, and so requirements for industrial alcohol for the rubber program will be about 20,000,000 gallons less than was estimated.

Nelson Outlines Case

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, in explaining the Board's action said that it was "in line with the established WPB policy of releasing any facilities not needed for winning the war." The entire production of American distillers has been taken for industrial alcohol since Oct. 8, 1942.

Explaining the country's industrial alcohol position, Mr. Nelson said that 1944 war requirements were estimated at 614,000,000 gallons and that besides the 612,000,000 gallons scheduled to be produced this year there were Government stocks of alcohol, including reserve stockpiles of about 80,000,000 gallons.

Because that margin seemed quite adequate, because the petroleum phase of the rubber program was progressing satisfactorily, Mr. Nelson did not feel he could not further freeze the distilling industry. It is understood that Mr. Nelson's decision was approved by James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, and Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

Hailed by Distillers

In hearings before the Senate committee investigating the alcohol industry, Mr. Nelson has made it quite plain that the WPB's interest in converting the distilling industry to production for industrial use was limited to meeting the war's requirements. It was not his concern or responsibility to prevent or curtail the production of beverage alcohol beyond that point.

The WPB's action was hailed by the distilling interests and by certain Congressmen who foresaw in the 50,000,000 or more gallons of whisky which it is estimated could be produced in the month of August when the ban is lifted, a blow at the "black market" in liquors.

In disapproving today of the WPB action Representative Bryson reminded Congress of two recent instances when according to reports social drinking was connected with the "breaking" of Army officers for divulging military secrets or delaying national defense measures.

'Speeding the Parting Guest'

Army Air Force Training Command

Army Specialists Enjoy Outdoor Luncheon

University of Denver treats its parting guests with an outdoor luncheon at spring commencement, shortly before the Army Specialized Training Program units were disbanded at University.

Waves May Soon Be Allowed Overseas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Congress may soon relent in its reluctance to let Waves and Women Marines serve overseas as Wacs are already doing.

The change of heart may come about because the Navy now says there is a definite need for women to serve at shore stations in Hawaii and in England.

A bill authorizing overseas service has been introduced in Congress by Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. Brief hearings were held today in the hope of getting the measure started on its way and perhaps passed before the congressional recess begins this week end.

The measure will specially stipulate that women may not be assigned to duty on board vessels nor in airplanes on combat missions.

Weight Behind Request

The House agreed over a year ago to let Waves go overseas, but the provision was stricken from the bill increasing Waves' rank after it had been held up for three months in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, headed by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Permission for overseas service was asked at that time chiefly by those who thought it would aid recruiting for the Waves to have equal privileges with the Wacs, but Senator Walsh held back until the male officers of the Navy really put their weight behind the request.

Not a Recruiting Prod

Testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Mrs. Smith's bill today, Capt. Thomas H. Hederman, of the Navy's Bureau of Personnel, said that Navy and Marine Corps officials had always indorsed the removal of present restrictions on service activities of Waves and Women Marines.

He made it clear that lifting of the ban on foreign service is not a recruiting prod, since the Navy is having no trouble getting Waves. He predicted that the goal of 100,000 officers and enlisted personnel would be reached by June, 1945. At present there are 7,500 officers and 53,405 enlisted personnel in the Waves.

Publication of the War Department supply bill for 1945 showed today that the Wacs are still far under their authorized strength of 200,000. On March 31 there were 67,215 Wacs.

Bulk of Americans Back Gas Rationing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 21 — Seven out of 10 of the American public believe that coast-to-coast gasoline rationing is necessary, according to nation-wide survey results just released by the National Opinion Research Center.

The proportion of the public thinking gas rationing necessary has increased during the last year. Car owners and those without cars hold almost identical opinions on the question, the survey also discloses.

N. O. R. C.'s interviewing staff asked a nation-wide cross-section of civilian adults this question:

"Do you think gasoline rationing throughout the nation is necessary?"

	July, '43	Today
Yes	66 P. C.	72 P. C.
No	26	19
Undecided	8	9
	100 P. C.	100 P. C.

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Fly Clarifies FCC Stand On Radio Control

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission ended its investigation of newspaper ownership of radio stations when it issued a public statement last January setting forth its views, Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the FCC told a Congressional committee yesterday.

This statement, Mr .Fly said, expressed the view that there should be no overconcentration of control over local media of mass communication, but that no application should be denied because its applicant is involved in any certain business.

No general rule was adopted with respect to newspaper ownership of stations, he said, and no action was taken on legal questions involved. Summaries of hearings were sent to House and Senate appropriations and interstate commerce committees, he added. But no recommendations for legislation were made.

Harry S. Barget, committee attorney, asked Mr. Fly if he did not believe he was required under the law to make recommendations in connection with the inquiry. Mr. Fly replied the law didn't require it.

He defended the Commission's authority to conduct the investigation and declared in answer to questions that there was "a strong anti-monopoly policy threading through the FCC act."

In a statement filed with the Committee the chairman said that "secret letters" to President Roosevelt from joint chiefs of staff and the Secretaries of War and Navy were "based upon incorrect facts and upon a fundamental misconception of the Commission's radio intelligence work."

These letters, which he said influenced Congress to trim $1,000,000 from FCC appropriations requests for the Radio Intelligence Division, recommended that the RID be transferred to the army. The President, Mr. Fly testified, decided the transfer should not be made.

The result of the proposed transfer would have been either to eliminate essential civilian activities of RID or to place the army in the position of policing the ether to insure enforcement of FCC regulations. It was the intention of the chiefs of staff, he added, to take over only military intelligence activities and that required no executive order.

Army Programs in Colleges Quicken Regular Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—American universities and colleges which had Army Specialists' Training Units will never be the same again, and one which has already begun to adapt the high-power training courses of the Army into its regular curriculm is University of Denver.

Two experimental summer courses using the intensive A. S. T. P. methods will be conducted at the University this summer [from June 19-July 21; July 24-Aug. 25] in the integrated Foreign Language and Area studies in which the university itself was indoctrinated by its year's experience in conducting foreign language and area studies for the Army at El Jebel Temple, its "university within a university" which ceased operations on April 1 with the cessation of A. S. T. P. courses at the University.

Well-Rounded Courses

In these courses, picked soldiers were given intensive training not only in the language of Japan, Germany, France, Bulgaria, and Hungary, but in their geography, history, economics and social make-up. The effort was to prepare soldiers to move into the area, already familiarized with its language and customs and the history and problems of its people.

In these intensive, hard-driving courses, it was sought to give the student in nine months or so as complete a training, both in language and environment, as he would ordinarily attain in a four years' college course. The purpose naturally was for more efficiency in war and immediate postwar occupation.

Now the University aims to offer the regular summer student similar intensive work under some of the same faculty members who conducted the A. S. T. P. courses; but to do it to advance the arts and the prospect of peace, rather than those of war.

Miss Esther Dimchevesky, a psychiatrist at the University of Colorado Medical School and the Colorado General Hospital, is acting as chairman of the new university courses.

Miss Dimchevesky is a graduate of the American College for Women at Constantinople, and a former teacher in the American College of Bulgaria. She has been president of the Altrusa Club of Denver, an organization for business and professional women, and is prominent in the city's professional life.

Taught Bulgarian

She taught Bulgarian in the faculty organized by University of Denver for the A. S. T. P. courses (a brilliant faculty was assembled, with unexpected teaching talents and knowledge of language discovered in many refugees and in persons in professions far from teaching), and made so remarkable a success that the University asked her to head the committee to shape up its projected summer courses.

"We expect among our first students, language teachers and other people already interested in modern languages, as well as librarians, social workers, and other professional people," said Miss Dimchevesky, "but we also hope and expect to enroll average citizens who do not need the knowledge to help them in their professional work, but are interested in how the other half of the world lives.

"One of the world's troubles that has led to wars, and may lead to more wars unless it is overcome, is that most of its people are monolingual. Having only the one language instinctively disposes many people to be hostile to others who may speak only in a strange tongue."

WPB Orders 'Victory Model' Low-Cost Cotton Garments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The first "victory model" clothes, manufactured to fit Government specifications and to sell at Government-fixed prices, were ordered today by the War Production Board.

The "victory models," recently urged by the Office of Price Administration's advisers, will include cotton house dresses, to sell for $1.49 at retail; women's cotton slips, to retail at 65 cents; men's printed solid-color and white shirt, to sell at $1.39, and men's shorts, to cost 39 cents. Extra sizes of the cotton house dresses will be sold at $1.69 and of the slips at 75 cents.

The clothes are of a type that have virtually disappeared from low-cost garment store shelves in recent months.

The fabrics from which the clothing is to be made and the specifications to be followed will be assigned by the WPB.

Type of Material Stipulated

The type and minimum amount of material to be used in each garment are stipulated, as well as standards of workmanship and construction.

The program provides for the production during the next three months of 178,571 dozen men's shirts, sizes 14 to 17; 416,667 dozen pairs of men's shorts, sizes 28 to 44; 85,106 dozen misses' and women's slips, sizes 34 to 52; and 26,600 women's house dresses in sizes 12 to 20; 79,800 dozen in sizes 38 to 44, and 26,600 dozen in sizes 46 to 52.

Approximately 17,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics have been allocated by the WPB to make these clothes.

Each manufacturer will be required to affix to each garment made a "case number" assigned by WPB and will not be allowed to use this label on any other garments.

Serious Clothing Situation

Today's order is the most far-reaching action taken by the Government to date to meet what is admittedly a serious clothing situation in this country.

Previous steps have been taken to increase production of inexpensive children's clothing, bed linens, and work gloves, but this is the first direct step taken to increase the production of essential adult clothing. It may be a prelude to rationing of cotton clothing.

"Other programs are being worked out," the OPA declared today. "We believe that real progress is being made to increase the supply of all types of low-cost essential clothing."

At the same time, Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, has not withdrawn his description of the summer and fall cotton clothing situation as extremely serious.

The production programs are being worked out by a joint committee representing the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Civilian Requirements, the WPB and the OPA.

Machine for Peace Seen Allies' Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21 — United Nations victory over the Axis powers can be made a victory over war itself if peace-loving nations are ready with a dynamic program geared to that end, in the opinion of Dr. James T. Shotwell.

Speaking at a reception given in his honor by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace of which he is Chairman, at the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library on the occasion of the publication of his new book, "The Great Decision," here yesterday afternoon, Dr. Shotwell warned that thus far the United Nations are not ready with the needed peace machinery and that they must "get ready fast."

War, he said, was outworn and stressed that nations that have employed militarism as an instrument of national policy have inevitably lost their freedom, naming Rome as an example.

Dr. Shotwell was introduced by Harry D. Gideonese, President of Brooklyn College, who presided.

Brig. Gen. D. F. Pratt

LINNEUS, Mo., June 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Don F. Pratt, who was killed in action on June 6, the day Allied forces invaded France, was the son of Judge and Mrs. A. L. Pratt.

General Pratt was born at Brookfield, only a few miles from the birthplace of Gen. John J. Pershing. He attended the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin. He entered the Army Aug. 9, 1917. He attended Staff Schools and served in California, Alaska, Minnesota, and China.

He entered the War College at Washington, graduating with the class of 1937. He was transferred to the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, served four years, then was transferred to the 43d Division at Camp Blanding, where he was Chief of Staff. He was promoted to Brigadier General in August, 1942.

U. S.-Britain Exchange Peace Motion

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Britain and the United States have exchanged ideas on a world peace set up as recently suggested by President Roosevelt, but the stage of making a decision has not yet been reached, Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons today.

Laborite John Rhys Davies asked if Britain and the other Allies were consulted by Washington before President Roosevelt disclosed his views. Mr. Attlee said ideas are being exchanged intermittently and were especially touched on during the recent visit here on Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Undersecretary of State.

Japanese Council Hears Report of U. S. Air Raid

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio said the Japanese Privy Council heard a report today by Home Minister Kichisaburo Ando "in connection with the damages suffered by the recent air raid on Northern Kyushu"—the Japanese mainland area hit last week by American Superfortresses.

Texas Court Adjourns In Democratic Party Case

AUSTIN, Texas., June 21 (AP)—Texas' traditional system of choosing Democratic Presidential electors in convention rather than by primary election was challenged in State Supreme Court June 19.

Pro-Roosevelt Democrats who bolted the convention here May 23 and chose their own electors they desire certified on the July 22 primary ballot asked the Court to invalidate the almost-100-year-old custom of convention selection. The Court adjourned after taking under advisement arguments and rejoinder of both factions.

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BARGES Lighters Tugs Pile Driver Barges CRASH BOATS MINE PLANTERS COMMANDO BOATS LANDING BARGES BALLOON BARGES YAWLS AUTO FERRIES TRAIN BARGES Troop Carriers Oil Barges Tunnel Stern Tow Boats PERSONNEL BOATS ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL BOATS Ramp landing boats Sea Sleds MARINE TRACTORS Swamp Boats Ice Breakers Aircraft Rescue Boats

THOUSANDS OF BOATS IN THE Army's "Navy"

MORE than 150 different types of boats—15,000 craft in all—will be manned and operated by the Army Transportation Corps by the end of the year.

Many of these boats are built far inland—moved piece by piece by Erie and other American Railroads to seaports.

Carrying this cumbersome, bulky equipment is one of the important jobs of your railroads today. And the fact that the railroads are able to do this makes possible the building of these boats far from the coast.

Boats are just one of more than 200,000 items your railroads must carry for this one branch of the Army alone.

As the need for this equipment, and the thousands of other vital war materials, grows greater and greater, your railroads must carry increasing loads day after day.

With your continued help and the cooperation of shippers and government agencies, we will keep 'em rolling for victory.

HELP WIN THE BATTLE OF TRANSPORTATION
Do war work and get excellent pay working for the Erie. Both skilled and unskilled workers are needed immediately to keep supplies flowing to the battlefront. Apply to the nearest Erie office or the Railroad Retirement Board.

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25,000,000 NET TONS DAILY
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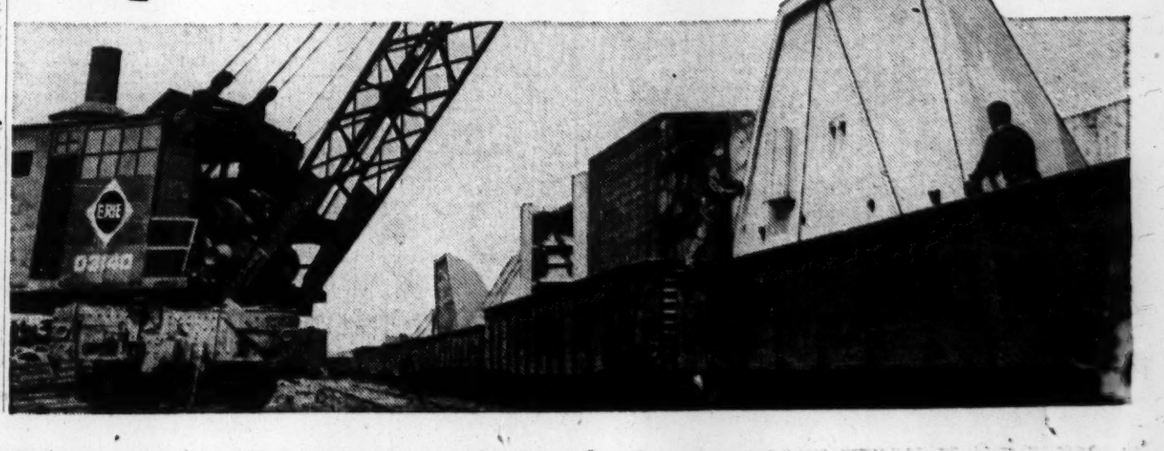

'Two Girls and a Sailor' in Prospect—Art Exhibition—Screen News

Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante In Impending Musical Film

A musical film, "Two Girls and a Sailor," is scheduled for the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday. The cast includes Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante, Harry James, Xavier Cugat, Lena Horne, José Iturbi, and Gracie Allen.

The film has been produced by Joseph Pasternak, who was in charge of the early Deanna Durbin pictures, and it has been directed by Richard Thorpe. The plot is about a pair of night club girls and a mysterious admirer who turns out to be a rich young sailor.

The showing of the film marks the twentieth anniversary of Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer. Short subjects, including newsreels, will complete the program.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

Extended engagements are announced for the following films:

Keith Memorial — "Show Business," backstage story of the rise of four vaudevillians, with Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Constance Moore, and Nancy Kelly to head the cast, has been held over for a third week. "Home in Indiana," which had been announced to open today, has been postponed but it is scheduled as the next picture at this house.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Technicolor musical, with Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown, and Martha Raye in a story about a Government secretary who becomes a night club star over night and at the same time becomes the fiancée of a Guadalcanal hero. "Three Men in White," the other feature, carries on the series of Dr. Gillespie stories, with Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, and Keye Luke in the principal roles. Second week begins Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby and Barry Fitzgerald as a young Roman Catholic priest and the elderly head of a run-down parish, which the former is assigned to build up. Risé Stevens appears as a young singer. Now in its second week.

Majestic—"Song of Bernadette," with Jennifer Jones in the principal role. Now in its eighth week.

★ ★ ★

'Seven Days Ashore'

Beginning Thursday the feature at the RKO Boston will be "Seven Days Ashore," with Wally Brown and Marcy McGuire heading the cast. On the stage will be "Blind Date," the radio program, with Arlene Francis as mistress of ceremonies.

★ ★ ★

'Fire in the Straw'

"Le Feu de Paille" (Fire in the Straw), the French film which had a single showing Saturday, will begin a regular showing at the Exeter Sunday. The production was directed by Jean Benoit-Levy, and the cast is headed by Orane Demazis, who appeared in "Harvest," Lucien Baroux, and Jean Fuller. The other feature will be "The Uninvited," with Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey, and Donald Crisp.

★ ★ ★

'Underground Report'

At the Telepix beginning Friday the March of Time's "Underground Report," including pictures captured from the Axis and some taken by underground agents in Europe, will head the program of short features. Other items to be shown will include a Fitzpatrick travel film on Mackinac Island in Lake Michigan, a short on quail shooting, "Water Nymphs at Cypress Gardens" a Technicolor musical on life on a Mississippi showboat, "Animal Talent," "Disney cartoon, and war news from France and Italy.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance" March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Oklahoma" Selection ..... Rodgers-Bodge
Our Waltz ..... Rose
Salute to Our Fighting Forces arr. Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

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Tom Drake, Gloria DeHaven, Van Johnson, and June Allyson
In "Two Girls and a Sailor," film in prospect at the State and Orpheum

Colleen Moore Films For Modern Art Museum

The Museum of Modern Art in New York announces the gift of a collection of 15 films starring Colleen Moore, presented to the museum's film library by Miss Moore. Previous gifts to the library by former motion picture stars include collections of the pictures of William S. Hart, the late Douglas Fairbanks, Harold Lloyd, and Mary Pickford. The Film Library's collection, which includes most of the outstanding pictures made between 1895 and 1940, totals upwards of 17,000,000 feet of film.

The films which Miss Moore has presented are as follows:

"Little Orphan Annie" (1919, Selig), "Her Bridal Nightmare" (1919, Christie), "So Long Letty" (1920, Christie), "Come On Over" (1922, Goldwyn), "Broken Chains" (1923, Goldwyn), "Flaming Youth" (1923, First National); "So Big" (1925, First National), "Sally" (1925, First National), "Irene" (1926, Fox), "Twinkle Toes" (1927), "Lilac Time" (1928), "Synthetic Sin" (1929), "Why Be Good?" (1929), "Happiness Ahead" (1928), "Her Wild Oat" (1928). The last named were all made for First National.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"A Goose for the Gander," starring Gloria Swanson and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Constance Dowling. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 1:50, 4:55, 7:55.

Fenway — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 6:20, 10. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Kenmore—"The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey, Laurence Olivier. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Music Gets Her Man," Red Skelton. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. 9:15, 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 10:05.

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 10:48 a. m., 1:52, 4:56, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:26, 3:30, 6:30, 9:12.

Scollay—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Yellow Rose of Texas," Roy Rogers. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

State—"Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. 11:30 a. m., 2:08, 4:46, 7:24, 10:02.

South Station Theater—"Battle of Europe." "Showboat Serenade." "Jungle Thrills." "Your Pet Problem." "Fun for All." "Screen Snaps." "Radio Rampage." "Invasion Pictures."

Telepix—"Invasion Pictures." "Lil' Abner." "Miniature Western." "Boys' Camp." "Travelogue." "Popular Science Review." "Digest of World News." cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Yellow Rose of Texas," Roy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

Regent: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Bruce Cabot. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Hat Check Honey," Grave MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Ghost Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige, Louise Albritton.

Cleveland Circle: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, G. Robinson. "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave. 2, 8.

University: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "The March of Time." 2:20, 5:25, 8:28.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. 3:10, 9:00. "Passport to Destiny." Pin-Up Girl Contest. 8:30.

Park: "Lady and the Monster," Vera Ralston, Richard Arlen. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Albritton. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. 2:30, 8:15. "Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air-Theater: "Who Done It," Abbott and Costello. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 2:50, 6:16, 9:33. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 1:58, 5:15, 8:32.

Mystic: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. 3:11, 8:16. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 2:20, 7, 9:52.

Maplewood: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor. 3:09, 9:09. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 2:02, 8:02.

Orpheum: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. 3:20, 9:05. "Land Beyond the Law," Dick Foran.

Strand: "Lady Let's Dance," Belita and James Ellison. "Battle of Russia."

MEDFORD — Medford: "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhoades. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal.

Fellsway: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Sweetheart of the U. S. A.," Una Merkel. 2, 8.

Strand: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor. "Camp Rhythm," Gale Storm.

Strand: "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Big Street," Lucille Ball, Henry Fonda. 2:05, 7:50. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 3:33, 9:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. Invasion Pictures.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes.

Coolidge: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Ed. Quillan, Harriet Hilliard.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains, Sydney Greenstreet. "The Fighting Sea Monsters."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In-Theater: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Marguerite Chapman. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Mary Brian. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne.

Spiral Seen Fundamental To Design

At the New England Museum of Natural History a collection of photographs and objects aimed to demonstrate "The Debt of Art to Nature" is now on exhibition.

Most of the objects are shells. They are photographed in whole or part so that lines of design are especially accentuated. In cross section, there is revealed the spiral which unrolls and magnifies progressively. The spiral is one of the basic principles of design. It was used by ancient peoples; primitives incorporate it in their embroideries, beadwork, and basketry, and designers in sophisticated centers use it to induce an illusion of motion in a pattern.

Spiral design differs from the balanced, fixed designs in its dynamics. It imparts an authentic feeling of growth and movement. It may be seen in nature in the crest of a wave, in the motion of autumn leaves blown by the wind, in the little tendrils of vines, in the curled horn of a goat. The spiral pattern is found among sidereal phenomena.

It is possible to discover the counterpart of every artistic arrangement in nature. Repetitions and alteration, radial and axial balance, all these ingredients of design have countless parallels. The snowflake, the crystal, the markings on animals, fish, butterflies, tree bark, leaves, flowers—many and varied and rich are the sources. The artist must not be overwhelmed by the sheer abundance. Nor can he merely follow the lineaments or sequences or measures. He must transform, adapt, select from the unlimited reservoir.

Theories have been propounded in regard to proportions, shapes, measurement, and from time to time artisans have tried to follow literally a prescribed formula. The Greeks were particularly watchful of mathematical relations, not only in architectural measurement but in portraying the human form. Renaissance artists were also interested in abstract relations in design.

The later Renaissance artists composed on the spiral, eager to avoid the limitations of axial balance. The baroque painters and carvers swung forms into the path of enlarging circle, achieving a dynamics of design and a greater illusion of space.

Among the photographs at the Museum of Natural History are prints of iron grilles beautifully decorated in nicely arranged spirals. There are pictures of early Greek vases and Gothic portals and spiral stairways. The most common spirals are the ornaments of the Ionic capital to be found in the Erechtheum. The spiral is a sort of obbligato of design in Persian carpets and manuscripts.

D. A.

Barbara Nugent
Second daughter of Elliott Nugent to embark on a stage career she is making her professional debut this week at the Newport Casino Theater. Her sister, Lee, is a member of the Cambridge Summer Theater company.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.4 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—5:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"George Blake Speaking." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Spotlight: Pat Leonard revue star. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. "Evensong." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Empire String Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
London—11 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Clark Gable To Be Seen In 'Seattle'

MGM plans to use Maj. Clark Gable, recently released from Army service, in "Seattle," with Myrna Loy and Lucille Ball in the feminine leads.

★ ★ ★

Lieut. Bruce Cabot, for two and a half years with the Air Transport Command, has been released from service and is shortly to resume studio work at Paramount.

★ ★ ★

Ralph Wheelwright, MGM writer, has been promoted by that studio to a producer post. His first assignment is "Time for Two," a story taking place on a cross-country train, as did "Twentieth Century." Mr. Wheelwright has written three original screen stories, "Blossoms in the Dust," "Thunder Afloat," and "Susy Q."

★ ★ ★

"Back Door to Tokyo," the newest March of Time, is largely devoted to showing General Stilwell's march through the Burma jungles to open a land route to China.

★ ★ ★

Recent additions to the cast of "Hollywood Canteen," under production by Warner Brothers, include Barbara Stanwyck, Alexis Smith, Faye Emerson, Eleanor Parker, Julie Bishop, Dolores Moran, Alan Hale, and Donald Woods.

'Address Unknown'

At the Uptown beginning Thursday the program will be headed by "Address Unknown," with Paul Lukas in the principal role. The other feature will be "Lady Let's Dance," starring Belita and James Ellison.

Today's FM Programs

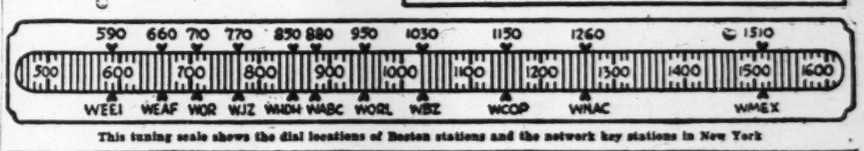
WBZFM, Boston
8:00 p. m.—News; Music.
8:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—Fred Waring's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
7:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
8:00 p. m.—to 11:00 p. m., same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WHTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.
1:30 to 3:30. 1st game Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia Bluejays.
3:30 p. m.—Band Parade.
3:45 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., Second Game.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. same as WNAC.
7:30 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—to midnight same as WNAC.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	1st game: Bos. Braves-	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia Bluejays.	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	2nd game: Bos. Braves-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Philadelphia Bluejays	News; Ray Noble's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	2nd game: Bos. Braves-	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:30	Life to the Front.	"News Views"	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Philadelphia Bluejays.	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	2nd game: Bos. Braves-	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates; "Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries" "We Love and Learn"	Philadelphia Bluejays "Chick Carter"; sketch	News; Victory Garden. "Journey to Ireland"
5:15	5 O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventure of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	5 O'Clock Follies	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
5:45	"Hawaii, 1940"				
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	"Treasury Salute"	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Parade; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Political talk; Songs	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Bill Cunningham, news.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade; talk	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	Mrs. Raymond Clapper	"Irish-American Hour"
7:45	"Easy Aces"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Political talk	"Irish-American Hour"
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Return of Nick Carter"	Billy Doolev's
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Or.
8:45	Hersholt: News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Nita Rose: Don Rodney	Dr. Hans Nathan:
9:00	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classic Album: Brahms'
9:15	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Nora Martin, vocalist.	Screen: Paul Winchell	Symphony No. 1 in
9:30	Mildred Bailey Mu-	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Boo-Braves-Philadelphia	C minor
9:45	sical Variety Show	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy in 'Small	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Town Editor'; drama.	
10:15	"Vagabond King"	News from England	Musical Knowledge	R. A. Gunnison, news.	Newscast
10:30	Report to Nation:	Silver Nocturne	Kay Kyser's College of	"San Quentin on the	Jocal trio
10:45	Quentin Reynolds	Silver Nocturne	Musical Knowledge	Air"; music: speaker.	Harry James' Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Parade: Music: Weather	Sammy Kaye' Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	'Railroads Back Invasion'	Tony Martin, songs
11:30	Alexander Kipnis;	Fishermen's program	Pauline Lord in 'The	Radio Newsreel	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:45	Vera Bredsky; Or.	Dance orchestra; News	Late Christopher Bean'	Rep Louis Ludlow	Day's End: music
					Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade";	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	"Treasury Salute"	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	Ranch Rhythm	Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Nan Howard, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording.
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Frank Petty, vocalist	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama.	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	Musical Varieties	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody; with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	'David Harum'; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch's Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	"Victory Matinee"; Music	War Bond Show
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Harvey Firestone, Jr.	American Woman's Jury	War Bond Show
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup: Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	Music: News; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Bos Braves-Philadelphia	Sports program
3:15	Music; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bluejays baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Bos.-Braves-Philadelphia	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Greece Speaks"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Bluejays baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Bos Braves-Philadelphia	News; F. Master's Or.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Bluejays baseball game	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:30	Vets' Information.	State Dept. of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Bos Braves-Philadelphia	Mills Brothers, songs
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Bluejays baseball game	Raymond Scott's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe	Terry and the Pirates" "Easy Rhythm"	"When a Girl Marries" "We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup Chick Carter; sketch	News; Victory Garden "Journey to Ireland"
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	"Hawaii, 1940"	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
5:45					
6:00	'Page One'; News.	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	SBS World News	Newscast	Kay Lorraine	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Pare	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Dinner Salon: music	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Bill Cunningham, news	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	"Gaslight Harmonies"	Robert St. John, news	"Terry Tunes"	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Symphonic Gems	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Symphonic Gems	Traveler"; Variety	Treasury Salute	Excursions in Science
8:00	Suspense: Lucille	Paul Nielson, news	'These We Love'; drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Ball; 'Ten Grand'	"Lum 'n' Abner"	'These We Love'; drama	"Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Doolev's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	'Should Political Ac-	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr	Irish Melodies
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	tivities of Labor Unions	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bach:
9:15	teur program	Be Restricted?"	guest, George Murphy	Screen Test: Capt Healy	Suites 1 and 2
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Ha-	"Starlight Serenade";	Classical Album: Bach:
9:45	V Vague; Sherman	Dance orch.; Drama	ley; comedy; music	Alfredo Antonini, cond.	Suites 1 and 2
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy's Show;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U S Naval drama	Silver Nocturne	P. Van Steeden's Or.	Biographical Sketches	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.
10:30	Harry Cool; orch.;	Joe E. Brown: Stop or	March of Time: drama;	Parade: Music Roundup	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:45	Bea Wain, guest	Go: Edward E. Horton	music; guest speakers	Music Rendup; Weather	Phil Regan, songs
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	'Unrationed Jam"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Cong. George H Outland	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America"; J.	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	Sen. Robert Wagner	Day's End: music
11:45	Contreras; orch.	Glen Gray's Or.; News	'Jam'; W. C. Handy	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

BACK THE INVASION! BUY BONDS 5th WAR LOAN!
CAREFULLY AIR-CONDITIONED
RKO BOSTON
TOM'W DOORS OPEN 9:30 A. M.
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FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE!
Radio's original, unrehearsed love-n-laugh show
The BLIND DATE RADIO SHOW
featuring Radio's Top Mistress of Ceremonies
ARLENE FRANCIS
See G. I. Boys try to date Boston's loveliest girls!
Winning couples each evening will be entertained at the Ritz Roof, Ritz Hotel
and IN ADDITION
ANOTHER COMPLETE STAGE SHOW!
Bob CHESTER AND HIS ORCHESTRA
featuring BETTY BRADLEY · DAVID ALLYN
Plus ON SCREEN
Hyster

Rest Periods Favored For Young Farm Workers

Farmers get better results from their high-school-age workers if they vary the work assigned to them and give the boys and girls short rest periods in the morning and the afternoon, according to Miss Ramona Davis, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant of the Middlesex County Extension Service.

During April and May Miss Davis placed 33 young persons under 18, and 22 over 18 on farms in the vicinity of Concord, Sudbury, and Natick. She also placed 62 British sailors on local farms for short-term work while their ships were in port in Boston.

Farmers must realize, she says, that children need a little different handling from older workers. Especially do they require greater patience and more understanding supervision during the training period. Moreover, if they are going to have rest periods, they need someone to see that they rest, she laughed, for they have plenty of energy.

Last week Miss Davis recruited 28 boys from Cambridge, Medford, and Somerville to fill the quota for Concord's Camp Prescott, which this year as last is housing forty 14-to-16-year-old farm workers. The boys live in a roomy old house on Monument Street under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Switzer, and go out to near-by farms. They work eight hours a day at 40 cents an hour.

At the moment Miss Davis is hoping to recruit more college girls to fill in from the first of August to November during the harvesting season. She has 18 on the farm which she and her brother, W. Hazen Davis, run in South Sudbury, and has placed the girls from the Wellesley Reconstruction Work School on Cyrus Jenness' farm in South Natick.

Many of these girls worked on these two farms last summer and "you should see how proudly they wear the Agricultural A buttons," says Miss Davis. Both farms were recently awarded the Agricultural A for their last year's achievements, which indicates what good farmers the college girls proved to be. In fact, Mr. Davis maintains he won't go back to any other kind of help as long as he can get them.

Miss Davis admits she has a difficult time placing vacation workers from offices because it takes most of their time to get trained, not to mention broken in physically. And there just aren't enough trained farm workers for the necessary supervision. She does say, however, that there will be a place for everyone when fruit-harvest time arrives. Strawberry crops which such workers could have helped harvest this month were nearly all ruined by frost and drought.

Lack of Contests Marks New Hampshire Primaries

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 21—With New Hampshire's State primary election scheduled for July 11, observers are having a difficult time figuring things out because of the relative quietness of the campaign. And there is every indication that this quietness will continue, at least until after the Republican National Convention, for a number of candidates for office on July 11 will be delegates to the Convention.

The Democratic camp is marked by the lack of contests, except in one case. In the First District, Attorney F. E. Normandin of Laconia is opposed by Bernard D. O'Kane of Dover for the Congressional nomination. The two primary contests receiving the most attention are the one between Gov. Robert O. Blood and Mayor Charles Dale of Portsmouth for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and that between Senator Charles W. Tobey and Representative Foster Stearns for the Republican senatorial nomination.

Milk Price Rise

The desire of New Hampshire milk producers for a 15-cent rise in the hundredweight price of milk will be met by the fullest cooperation of State Office of Price Administration officials when and if producers can show that milk needed in New Hampshire is being diverted to other markets, according to John Dalton, milk-price specialist of OPA.

This rise would mean an increase of one half cent a quart in the price of milk to consumers, according to Mr. Dalton. He recalls that the price of milk was increased one cent a quart in October, 1942, and another half cent a quart in April, 1943.

Describing the milk problem as one of the most difficult with which OPA contends, Mr. Dalton says that New Hampshire is now faced with a milk phenomena. It is paradoxical, he says, that with the largest milk production in the history of the State, and with producers receiving the highest prices in history, a milk shortage is possible.

Tramway to Reopen

The Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway in Franconia Notch will reopen for the 1944 season June 24. This will be its seventh year. The Tramway was built during the administration of former Gov. Francis P. Murphy as one of the self-liquidating projects sponsored by his administration.

In spite of the curtailment in travel in recent years, the project has turned out to be a profitable investment for the State. The original bond investment to finance the project was $250,000. The expenses of the Tramway have been met out of income, an additional $115,485 has been spent on the development out of income, and the original bond issue has been reduced to $135,000.

Mica Miners of State

New Hampshire mica miners have voted in favor of a state-wide organization to serve the needs of the State's mineral industry.

At an organization meeting of mica miners, William Hoy of the Sergeant-Hoy mine at Newport declared that under the guidance of the federally subsidized Colonial Mica Corporation, New Hampshire miners have learned to trim their product 75 per cent and to produce a quality equal to that imported from India.

In this connection he suggests that the Colonial Mica Corporation, the only buyer today, revise its price schedule to permit New Hampshire miners fully to trim their mica which would put it on a competitive quality basis with that from India. The next step, he said, would be to overcome the war emergency federal subsidy which averages $3.30 a pound for successful postwar commercial operation.

Apple-Crop Prospects

New Hampshire's 1944 apple-crop prospects are quite uncertain as a result of weather during the month of May. An extended period with temperatures well above average during the first half of May resulted in fruits blooming at about the average date. Then came frost. Losses are reported as ranging from total loss in some locations to no damage in orchards where temperatures remained relatively high or the stage of bloom was less susceptible to frost damage.

Farm Bureau

George M. Putnam, veteran President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, expects that the farm organizations of the nation will have a united postwar program. Mr. Putnam also expects that industry, labor, and agriculture, all better informed on economics than after World War I, will find some common ground for action when peace comes again. All three, he anticipates, will cooperate for the benefit of all.

Passing the Musical Ammunition

Servicemen Prepare for Few Hours of Practice at South End Music School

Long separated from their peacetime musical pursuits, many servicemen these days are spending happy hours practicing at the South End Music School. Here are two of them selecting their favorite instruments with the help of George Faulkner, right, Musical Director, and Miss Sarah E. Sprague, next Executive Secretary. Both service men and service women are welcome.

South End Music School Lifts Troop Morale

A fiddle, a piano, and a place to play them to their heart's content are attracting soldiers, sailors, and Coast Guardsmen to the South End Music School in increasing numbers. Having a place to practice means so much to these men that the School, which closes this week for the summer, has arranged with the branch of South End House located at 48 Rutland Street to let them go there instead.

A piano, various smaller instruments and a victrola with a generous library of records are being moved to No. 48 for the summer. Service men and women will be welcome Mondays through Fridays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 in the evening.

"You can't guess what it's done for me to have a place to practice," one G. I. graduate of the Juilliard School told Miss Sarah E. Sprague, Executive Secretary of the School. A promising career in music had been cut short by his induction into the Army and a sense of frustration had been increased almost to bitterness by many rebuffs in his search for a place to practice. A few hours of hard work at a good piano put him in a happy frame of mind again.

Negro Gets a Fiddle

About a month ago a Negro, Musician, Third Class, who plays a horn in a Navy band stationed near Boston, turned up at the school looking for a violin. He hadn't been able to take his violin into the Navy and now that he was "staying put" for awhile he longed to get his fingers on the strings. The School lent him a fiddle and he came back with it the other night to see if he could arrange to take some lessons. Despite the difficulties presented by his irregular hours, he is going to have the lessons.

A British sailor from Blackpool, England, and an American sailor from Ohio arrived separately one evening, each in search of a piano and a partner with whom to play pieces arranged for two keyboards. They teamed up over a pair of pianos and had such a good time all evening that they have met several times since to play together.

Two more piano enthusiasts came in last week from the Chelsea Naval Hospital to practice for a two-piano concert which they are planning to give their buddies. They said they could never do it without a chance to practice together several times.

Chaplain Learned Hymns

Many are the experiences Miss Sprague and other members of the staff hear about. One of the most unusual was that of an assistant chaplain in the Navy who came to the School every day for a month last winter to learn how to play hymn tunes on the piano. A violinist from the age of seven, educated in Germany and Switzerland, he had appeared on many European concert stages before fleeing to the United States where he worked his way through an American college by tuning pianos. After that he taught in high school and conducted various bands and orchestras.

Upon enlisting in the Navy, he was first placed in the physical education division, until the Navy discovered he was a musician. Then it made him a chaplain's assistant so he could play for the services. Alas, the piano was about the one instrument he could not play. The School is relieved to learn that since he left Boston he has been given a band to conduct.

$5 for More Records

It's not just the music makers who seek out the School, however. Those who love to listen find its friendly rooms a haven too. "You really have classical records?" one Coast Guardsman back from months of patrol duty asked Miss Sprague. "Gee, that sounds too good to be true," he exclaimed as he turned eagerly to the albums. Another seaman, she says, from Portland, Ore., just off a tanker, listened to Brahms and Cesar Franck as a thirsty man drinks water. When he left, he gave the School $5 to buy more records. A number of A. S. T. P. students from Harvard used to come in to hear some "nice, thunderous Beethoven."

The School has about 10 practice rooms available for service people and to date 138 different men have signed the guestbook. Of course many of them have come again and again. One was a boy who had composed a song which he could play by ear but couldn't write down. One of the students made the necessary notation for him and he went away beaming.

Many of the boys, according to Miss Sprague, seem shy about admitting their love of music to their buddies, and perhaps that is why they seem so pleased to find a place such as the School where they give themselves unrestrainedly to playing, listening to, or just talking music.

Billboard 'Definition' Urged

Representatives of more than 25 city and town planning boards, hotel associations, and garden clubs were recorded today in favor of adoption of a definition of a "business district" to be used by the State Public Works Commission in ruling on the legality of billboards.

The definition, submitted at a hearing at the Public Works Building by the Massachusetts Civic League this noon, was drawn up following an earlier hearing before the Commission at which it was stated that such a definition would clarify the State's billboard regulations and eliminate a number of billboards which representatives of the Civic League and others charged were standing illegally.

Under the definition submitted today, no permits for billboards would be issued by the Commission in cities and towns possessing local regulations unless the billboards conformed with such regulations. The definition also listed 13 types of structure which should not be considered as devoted to business.

Among those favoring adoption of the definition were the National Council of State Garden Clubs, the Cape Cod Hotel Association, the Berkshire Hills Conference Inc., Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, New England Wildflower Preservation Society, Massachusetts Civic League, four city and ten town planning boards.

E. L. Toomey, representing the Outdoor Advertising Association of Massachusetts, charged that the definition was full of holes and that it asked the Commission to abrogate its powers contrary to present statutory provisions. Others who opposed adoption of the definition were Myles Standish of the Standish Barn Company of Providence, R. I., and Edward P. Cahill, President of the Outdoor Advertising Association of Massachusetts.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 thrpugh W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Mates-Engineers Needed on Ships

Immediate need of a minimum of 150 former Mates and ship Engineers to help man vessels leaving Boston with war materials and troops, is voiced today by the War Shipping Administration's local Recruitment and Manning Organization. Able-bodied seamen and radio operators also are urgently needed.

To help recruit the critically needed manpower for merchant ships the Recruitment and Manning Organization has assigned Miss Eleanor Baker to the recruiting headquarters at 408 Atlantic Avenue, as interviewer. The only other woman engaged in this sort of work, it is said, is stationed at San Francisco.

Farm Tools May Be Made

Surplus steel may be freely used for making farm equipment by New England manufacturers employing 100 workers or less, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board announced in Boston recently. He invited all small-plant managers wishing to take advantage of the new program of production of farm equipment from surplus materials to consult with the nearest WPB field office as soon as possible. Applications are due June 26.

Buy Bonds for Alma Mater

Local Bryn Mawr alumnae and undergraduates under the direction of Mrs. Talbot Aldrich and Miss Lydia Gifford, Class of 1945, are taking part in a national drive to make their War Bonds serve their Alma Mater as well as their country.

The Bishop-Lee Summer Drama Workshop for Children and Young People

Also Adult Classes Evenings

Director, Muriel Price

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U. S. Housing To Pay More Into Boston

Boston's eight public housing projects, which paid the City $285,000 in lieu of taxes last year, will drop an additional $25,000 or a total of $310,000 into the City Treasury this year under a liberalization program announced today by Sumner K. Wiley, Regional Director of the Federal Public Housing Administration.

Since the liberalization policy applies largely to low-rent projects, only three of the eight projects in Boston are affected by the increases. Thus, Charlestown, Mission Hill and Lenox Street housing projects will raise their contributions to the City from slightly more than $25,000 last year, to the new figure of $51,049.

Annual Figures Nearly Double

Throughout the Bay State, low-rent projects in Boston, Cambridge, Lawrence, Fall River, Holyoke, and New Bedford will increase their tax payments from almost $50,000 in 1943 to the current estimated annual figure of nearly $100,000.

Thus, in Cambridge and Fall River alone, the city treasuries will obtain more than $20,000 in taxes from low-rent projects this year, and the other cities mentioned will obtain from $4,000 to $8,000 more on their public housing ventures in the low-rent category.

10 Per Cent. of Rentals

Technically speaking, the Housing Administration has raised the amounts to be paid to the cities on low-rent housing from five to 10 per cent of the rentals collected. But even under the lower rating, and taking all eight housing projects in Boston into consideration, the City has collected more in taxes from its public housing ventures than it did on the private properties removed to make way for the new buildings, according to Mr. Wiley.

Mr. Wiley disclosed that in the last two years and a half, public housing projects have contributed well over $2,000,000 to cities throughout New England in lieu of taxes. Connecticut leads the field with a tax payment of $1,064,277 with Massachusetts second at $460,451. Maine and New Hampshire cities have collected nearly $190,000 each, and Rhode Island cities collected nearly $95,000 and Vermont cities almost $36,000.

Longest Day—and Summer

Today is the longest day of the year, with 15 hours and 17 minutes of daylight, marking the day when summer is commonly recognized as beginning. This year it is at 9:03 a. m., Eastern War Time.

Colonel Bowen Awarded Legion of Merit Medal

War Activities of New England

Award of the Legion of Merit medal by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Lieut. Col. Robert O. Bowen, U. S. M. C. of Chelmsford, Mass., for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Southwest Pacific Area from Dec. 26, 1942, to May, 1944," is outstanding in a group of five awards to New Englanders in the armed forces made public today.

Colonel Bowen received also a citation written at the command of General MacArthur in which he was praised "for notable contributions to the success of operations."

While serving as a tail gunner of the Flying Fortress "Doodle-Doo" Staff Sergeant Thomas R. Hackett of Arlington won the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement" during numerous bombing attacks over German and Nazi-held Europe.

Rescue of members of the crew of the U. S. S. Eagle, a submarine chaser, when it capsized during a squall in the Delaware River in 1920, has brought the Navy and Marine Corps Medal to Capt. Maurice R. Pierce, U. S. N. (ret) of Portland, Maine, now commander of the Naval Air Station in Santa Ana, Calif. The medal was presented to the veteran Navy officer by Rear Admiral W. L. Friedell, commandant of the Eleventh Naval District.

The War Department announced yesterday the award of the Soldier's Medal to Technician Fifth Grade Stanley Antonovichwn of South Boston. The Boston soldier earned the medal as a field artilleryman for heroism near Yamai, New Guinea, on April 8, 1944.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Snyder of Hingham serving with a tank battalion in the Fifth Army in Italy has received the Soldier's Medal. The award was made for the Colonel's action in extinguishing a fire in a tank that threatened injury to several soldiers in the area.

Rooms Insulated

Final steps to assure the comfort of the estimated 60,000 soldiers, sailors, servicemen and women who use the U. S. O. Buddies and Bay State clubhouses on Boston Common each month have been completed with each one-story building being insulated. Keeping the visiting servicefolk cool in the summer and warm in the winter, this step is expected to increase the use of the game rooms and the reading and writing facilities.

Meets Her Husband

It was "Reunion in Italy" for Sergeant Dorothy Woodbury of the Women's Army Corps when she landed in an Italian port with a contingent of Wacs and found—in a Red Cross club—Master Sergeant Ira V. Woodbury, her husband. The Woodburys are Massachusetts folk with their home in Beverly.

Other Wacs who found relatives on the European shore were Lieut. Jane A. Riebesell of Denver, who was met by her husband, Capt. Harold Riebesell. Private Genevieve Hopkins of Syracuse, N. Y., met a brother who had been wounded.

These women were part of a contingent of 389 Wacs who are to be split into three groups for service in various theaters of operations.

Service Center

A new Masonic Service Center in Ayer is open for the service men and women stationed at Fort Devens. The center was dedicated at formal exercises on Monday night with Arthur W. Coolidge, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and delegates from various Masonic lodges present.

Centrally located, the Masonic center is equipped with a homelike lounge, large recreation room, private quarters for personal conferences, and a well equipped kitchen.

Plenty of writing tables, books and games are ready for use with snacks available to the servicefolks without charge.

N. E. Conservatory Graduates 39

New England Conservatory of Music conferred Bachelor of Music degrees upon 20 students and diplomas upon 19 others at exercises in Jordan Hall yesterday.

Higest honors were won by Matilda DiPasquale Protano, who was a candidate for a diploma in the teachers' course in voice, and upon John Joseph DiFrancesco, blind tenor, who received the degree of Bachelor of Music. Donald Sawyer March received the same degree and "honors with distinction" for his work in the department of school music.

A single Master of Music degree was awarded to Samuel T. Walter in the field of history of the organ.

The Philip R. Allen prize for composition was awarded to Luise Vosgerschien for her suite for violin and piano in three movements.

Quincy Porter, Director of the Conservatory, awarded the diplomas and degrees.

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Wallace Honored by Chinese; Chiang Backs World Security

CHUNGKING, China, June 21 (AP) — A general system of collective security, backed if necessary by an adequate international force, was urged by President Chiang Kai-shek tonight at a brilliant state banquet given by him and Mrs. Chiang in honor of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

Assuring the visiting American that China wishes to live in good neighborliness, harmony, and peace with all nations, the Generalissimo said:

"We respect the integrity and independence of every nation. We dream no dreams of domination. We have no territorial ambitions."

The Chinese believe, he said, in an ever-increasing co-operation with other countries in matters economic, financial, cultural, and political, "and in the development of our industry and our immense natural resources we will welcome foreign investment and foreign technicians."

Joint Action Needed

Pending the inauguration of collective security, which he said could not be achieved unless the military might of the common enemies is totally annihilated, President Chiang said the United States, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China "must shoulder the responsibility of maintaining international peace."

"In word and deed, in war and in peace, the United States of America has always been China's stanch friend," he said.

He asked Mr. Wallace to take back the message to President Roosevelt, the American Congress and the people, that the people of China deeply apreciated the moral and material support America has accorded China, and that China is as determined as America in destroying the forces of aggression, in establishing an enduring world peace and in promoting the welfare of mankind.

The state banquet at the presidential villa followed a tour in which Mr. Wallace met "Young China," rubbing shoulders with cheering students whom he told to "work for the day when all the people of China can read and write."

Eighth Year of War

In reply, Mr. Wallace said there was good reason to hope that the eighth year of China's resistance to the Japanese (which begins on July 7) "will be the final year of Japanese aggression in China, in Asia and in the Pacific."

The Vice-President said he considered the three essentials to the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia and the Pacific to be the demilitarization of Japan, understanding and collaboration among the nations of the Pacific, and self-government for the peoples of Asia.

"The Japanese are now trading space for time in the Pacific, but both space and time are against them," he said. "In due course, we hope to find them trading space for time in China, but they will be faced with a determined Chinese Army receiving co-operation from American forces, which will allow them no time for trading."

Tours G. I. Quarters

Mr. Wallace was a luncheon guest of Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Chinese Minister of War.

Bareheaded, attired in a slack suit and tennis shoes, Mr. Wallace visited an American Red Cross Enlisted Men's Club where he was met by two Red Cross girls, Misses Ada Charlotte Pagenkopf of Saint Paul, Minn., and Mimi Buescher, Columbia, Mo.

Later he met another Red Cross girl, Chinese-Canadian, Miss Cathleen Lee of Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta.

The Vice President talked to a number of G. I.'s, who presented him a scroll entitling him to "all the rights and privileges of G. I.'s."

Then, conducted by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Deputy Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Ferris, Mr. Wallace inspected enlisted men's barracks and American Army Headquarters, shaking hands with a number of officers.

Despite a steady rain, the Vice-President played three games of volley ball in a match between enlisted men and officers. Mr. Wallace played with the enlisted men's team and stripped to the waist for the game.

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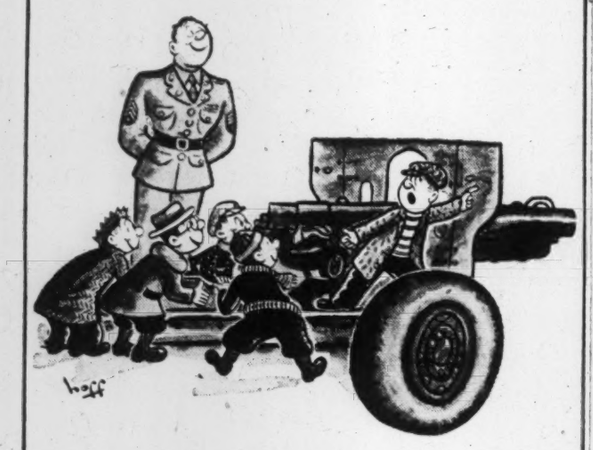

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Russian Drive in North

By a Staff Artist

Where Finns Feel Power of Soviet Armies

Blackened section of map is approximately the section of Finland overrun by the Russian armies.

Last-minute news on the battle for Finland: Pages 1 and 8

Germans Trying to Block New Finnish Peace Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

road from criticism to active opposition is very hard since the opposition lacks an energetic, resolute, and far-sighted leader among the older members.

Twenty-nine Social Democrats voted earlier for continuing negotiations with the Russians, he points out, but a majority agreed that the Party must act unanimously in a Diet meeting. Nevertheless, five Social Democrats voted differently in the Diet, but reports to the public stated that the agreement to end negotiations with Russia was unanimous.

Censorship Strong

The fact is that censorship continues stronger than ever. It even forbids publication of anything unfavorable to the small nations and recently went so far as to refuse publication of Hitler's telegram to President Rysto Ryti on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Finnish independence because it contained so many mistakes about Finland.

It is not surprising in such conditions that the Finnish people know little of the events in the outside world and have a warped view thereof. Thus the Finns are said to have been amazed at the recent action of the United States in Washington in breaking diplomatic ties with Helsinki, and having been told that relations with the United States and the Soviet Union were very strained. The Finns were astonished when it was found out that American war material was being used by the Russian armies on the Karelian Peninsula.

Finnish amazement was said to be all the greater, since the Finns say they have given evidence of their good faith toward the United States by paying their debts regularly.

Derelict in Duties

Summing up the situation, this Finnish Opposition Member declares: "The simplest solution would be for the Diet to overthrow the Government. But that is hardly possible in the immediate future. The Diet is unique in having been a free Parliament which has freely voted for binding the country to an already dying Nazism.

"The contribution of the Finnish Diet to the recent history of the country is one of its saddest chapters. With the exception of a few members the Diet has made it a point of honor to shirk its duty and abandon it to the government."

"There is no doubt," this Finnish writer continues, "that von Mannerheim takes a realistic view of the situation, but the Diet hasn't asked to hear it and, in any case, the Government wouldn't draw logical conclusions therefrom.

"The salvation of Finland," the comment ends, "rests with two men—President Ryti and Baron von Mannerheim. The former must be persuaded to act, latter must be empowered to act. This is the task of the Finnish Peace Opposition.

"If it is successful a parliamentary Finland might still be saved from the war, but if the Opposition should fail the embittered Finnish people will establish an extremist regime backed by Russian bayonets."

The Finns in view of their weak military position have appealed to the Germans to send troops and airplanes so as to prevent the collapse of the Viipuri defenses which they say will leave all Finland open to the Russians. There has been no evidence hitherto of the presence of German troops on Karelian Peninsula.

Slight Comfort to Nazis

The only comfort the Germans can draw from the present situation is that the Soviet Union is using 300,000 to 500,000 troops and aircraft which otherwise would be directed against German forces elsewhere, but they realize this is only a cheap respite since the Karelian Peninsula action is but a preliminary to Russian military movements elsewhere.

Those Finns who are still optimistic declare that their country can continue effectively to resist the Russians if the Finns withdraw intact to the lake regions of the Savolaks and northeast lakes where it would be extremely costly for Russian troops, tanks and aircraft to operate. But the number of such optimists is small.

Russian Peace Offer

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 21

The British Radio said this morning in a French-language radiocast directed to Europe, "It is believed at Stockholm that the Russians are still inclined to offer fairly liberal peace conditions to Finland."

"The editor of the Daily Express writes in this connection that such generosity would not fail to impress the other satellite countries, and probably would induce Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary to withdraw from the war," added the radiocast.

Soviet Drive

Continued from Page 1

time they could not have foreseen the mild winter in the south of Russia and the good use the armies of the Ukraine would make of it.

It is probable, therefore, that they planned the main thrust in the East to come from its northern section which at that time looked the more likely to offer the shortest road to Berlin.

The flank is being cleared for that mighty thrust which will be co-ordinated with further operations in Italy, France, and the Balkans.

Let us get out of our thoughts that the Russian attack on Finland is a parochial punitive expedition. On the contrary, it is a definite step in a long-term strategic plan.

War Speeds Weather Forecasts

Scientists say that the war has condensed 50 years of normal development in the technique of weather forecasting into two or three years.

Reporter Escapes Fire of 2 Armies

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 9. Delayer. (AP)—Stoyan Prebichevich, war correspondent for Time and Life magazines, told today the exciting story of 14 hours in the hands of German parachutists, menaced by both the Nazis and Yugoslav Partisans.

Mr. Pribichevich was captured May 25 during the surprise attack on the town of Drvar, Southwest Bosnia, in a futile attempt to capture Marshal Josip Broz (Tito). He told his story today in a dispatch for the combined Allied press.

Mr. Pribichevich says he, Chief Petty Officer G. E. Fowler of the United States Navy, formerly of Los Angeles; Sergeant Max Slade of the British Army Film Photographic Unit, and John Talbot, Reuter correspondent, were captured by the parachutists early in the day and marched to the two-room house where they lived. A German officer, Mr. Pribichevich said, "searched us for guns, took away our papers and hit Mr. Talbot for not raising his injured arm high enough. . . .

"Then he pulled two photographs out of his speckled parachute dress and asked: 'Do you know who this is?'

"'That is Tito.'

Tito Directed Battle

"'Where is Tito?' he barked.

"I pointed to the limestone crag beyond the town—'Tito was there last night, but he is not there this morning.'

"'You know you are lying,' the officer roared.

"'Go there and find out whether I am lying,'" I replied. In fact, Marshal Tito was in his grotto when the German parachutists descended. His men pulled him up a rope to the summit of the steep cliff while the shooting was going on in the valley.

"He then walked over to a nearby hill and from there directed the battle that day and night."

Mr. Pribichevich and his colleagues were herded into the backyard of the Partisan Administration Building with 20 old men, women and children. One of the two German officers in a corner of the yard asked the whereabouts of Tito and Mr. Pribichevich gave the same answer as before.

'Shoot'

"'Shoot?' asked a soldier, describing with a sweep of his machine gun the four of us and the civilians."

"'Ja,' answered the officer."

Mr. Pribichevich and his three companions protested they were American and British officers.

"'Sorry,' replied the officer. 'I have orders to execute anybody here,' and he ordered Fowler to stand up first."

As Mr. Fowler, pale but calm, took up his position, Mr. Pribichevich continued, the other German officer came across the yard and ordered the men into the cellar. A half hour later they were told only the Yugoslavs would be executed, and were marched off.

"A man led the four of us to the advanced positions and from there we had to carry a gravely wounded German on a stretcher across a field under Partisan fire, back to the headquarters.

"The bullets sang past us. We ducked and crawled and at one point had to drop the stretcher and lie flat on the ground, but a German parachutist . . . prodded us on with his machine gun. . . .

"Then I was separated from Talbot, Fowler and Slade. I never heard what had become of them."

A German sergeant ordered Mr. Pribichevich to follow him and 15 parachutists with two heavy machine guns across a wheat field.

"The hail of bullets grew thicker and we ran across the clear spaces, taking cover from bush to bush, ditch to ditch and from fence to fence. All the time a German with a submachine gun behind me made sure I didn't fall out of line."

When the Germans stopped, and set up their machine guns, they ordered Mr. Pribichevich to sit beside one of the guns.

"A captured peasant and his eight-year-old boy had been kept at the German machine gun position with me. The two had to carry ammunition to the gunners.

At dusk Mr. Pribichevich's captors began to retreat. Mr. Pribichevich was to lead the line and carry a wounded German.

Now Is the Time

"Now, I said to myself, is the time to . . . escape. I shuffled slowly on my knees and elbows while the shadow of a German shot past me. I rested a bit and another German ran past me.

"I knew the Germans in front of me could not shoot back at me without hitting their own pals, so I only kept an eye on the silhouettes behind who might shoot or stab me. After a few more sham efforts of scuttling ahead I rested again, listened and looked back. There was not a single living German behind me.

"Then I lay flat on my back. The firing decreased and suddenly the night air quivered with the Partisan war cry, 'Ubiy davl rastrgray ih na komade' (Kill, throttle, tear them to pieces).

"At the top of my voice I shouted in Serbo Croatian: 'Comrades, don't aim here, I am Pribichevich.'

"Two youngsters ran up to me and asked whether I was wounded. A Partisan officer arrived, shook hands with me and ordered a comrade to escort me back to the same house where I had been kept prisoner and which now was Partisan Headquarters."

Forrestal-King

Continued from Page 1

communications to its loot of vital war materials in the South Pacific, bringing economic strangulation to the home islands even while a great part of the Japanese Army was involved in its present deep penetration of China in the Changsha area 400 miles east of Chungking and while the rest of the Army was impotently landlocked in Manchuria.

A major sea disaster for Japan at this time might dramatically alter the entire character of the Pacific war, bringing it to a climax before or simultaneously with, the great land battles for the liberation of Europe.

Admiral King also disclosed that even during his recent quick visit to the Normandy beachhead, he had taken time to discuss with the British the broad setup for combined and over-all war against Japan.

Navy Personnel List

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The personnel strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard stood at 3,400,646 men and women on May 1, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts reported today in a Senate document entitled "The Decline and Renaissance of the Navy, 1922-1944."

The total included 8,727 women officers and 71,980 enlisted women.

In contrast, the total strength of the Navy and Marine Corps on June 30, 1938, was 11,695 officers and 122,631 men, said Senator Walsh, who is Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

After reviewing the decline of naval strength from the Disarmament Conference of 1922 until the late '30's, Senator Walsh noted that the Navy's permanent authorized strength today is 5,299,480 tons of battleships, aircraft carriers, crusiers, destroyers, and submarines, compared with 780,000 tons of underage ships and 300,800 tons of overage vessels at the end of 1932.

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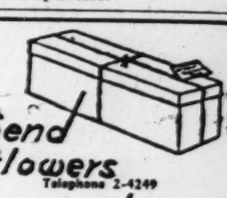

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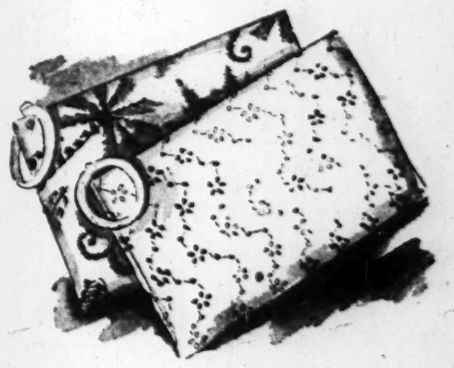

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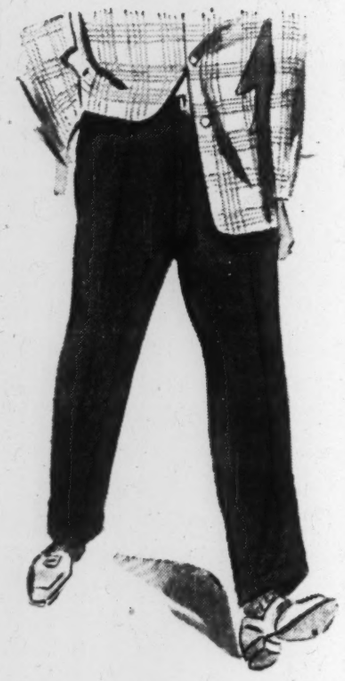

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Turks Seek Tie With Allies To Secure Postwar Status

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, June 21—Turkey is making every effort to identify itself closely with the United Nations in the hope that after the war it won't be left alone in a sphere of purely Russian influence.

This dominant thought among Turkish statesmen helps to explain the sudden resignation of Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu on the question of stopping German auxiliary vessels from passing through the Dardanelles, as well as the officially inspired suggestion of several Turkish editors that Turkey sign with the United States and Russia pacts similar to those now in force with Britain.

The resignation of Mr. Menemencioglu, while possibly somewhat stage-managed, seems to observers here to be a signal for a broad reorientation of Turkish policy in the direction of closer collaboration with the Allies. While the Foreign Minister is personally pro-Ally he has steered a careful, juridically neutral course course.

Policy Program

Now Turkish leaders apparently are prepared to follow their cutting off of chrome shipments to Germany with more vigorous pro-Allied measures but still short of war.

[A Reuter dispatch June 19 said the S. S. Kassel, which had been employed by the Germans in Crimean operations, had sailed from Turkish waters back to the Black Sea after the Turkish Government had refused it passage through the straits.]

There is a possibility the Turks themselves were surprised at what they discovered when they began searching Nazi vessels inside the straits as the British demanded in a vigorous note unofficially supported by the United States.

Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu, now acting as Foreign Minister, told the Turkish Grand National Assembly that the S.S. Kassel was found to have hidden aboard heavy caliber guns, machine guns, special barrels for releasing depth charges, and four sets of wireless apparatus comprising a useful submarine detector outfit.

Ships of this auxiliary nature, he added, have been definitely banned from the straits by the Montreux convention.

Aid to Allied Effort

By heeding the British protest and scrutinizing all German craft traversing the straits, Turkey will be aiding British efforts to deprive German garrisons in the Aegean, Crete, and the Greek mainland of vital sea-borne foodstuffs and material. Doubtless this, in Ankara's viewpoint, will help to regularize relations ruffled by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent speech.

Turkish leaders are still unhappy about Mr. Churchill's remarks indicating Turkey had failed to go to war as expected. While having no desire for postwar territorial acquisitions, the Turks would prefer not to be left by Britain entirely to Russian handling.

The Turks still don't want to provoke retaliatory German air raids on Istanbul and Ankara as might eventuate if they declared war, but the more closely they can march with the Allies, the more of a chance they will have of receiving consideration at the postwar settlement.

Outlook in Turkey

The first hope is that Turkey will be a member of the world association of nations which, although under the leadership of the big three, won't divide the world into zones of influence with Turkey under Russian tutelage.

As a further guarantee against being left alone with Russia, and as a hedge against the possibility of a failure in world association, comes the proposal of several Turkish editors, including Ahmet Emin Yalman, pro-Ally editor of the newspaper Vatan, urging Turkey to ally itself with the United States and Russia as well as Britain.

The fact that the original British alliance was against Italy has not deterred proponents of the new idea which reflects an honest desire by the Turks to bring the United States and Britain as full partners with Russia into all considerations after the war of Turkish boundaries, Balkan rights and overseership of the straits.

Scout Assistant

Dr. Pliny H. Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—The appointment of Dr. Pliny H. Powers, head of the Department of School Administration at New York University as Assistant to the Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, was announced by Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive, today.

Dr. Powers, formerly chairman of the organization's National Committee on Education, has been active in the movement since 1940 and is a member of the National Education Association, National Association of Secondary School Principals, American Association of School Administrators, American Association of University Professors, and the New York Academy of Public Education.

Goebbels: Pilotless Planes Mightier Than Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 21—German propaganda has called up all its ingenuity and ability to play upon half truths to inspire all within the Reich's domination to believe that Germany's new pilotless planes already have devastated most of Southern England and that complete annihilation awaits only further new weapons which Hitler can summon at will from his armory.

The people here are not surprised by Dr. Joseph Goebbels' fantasties—it is an opportunity too obvious for him to miss, especially now when otherwise the Reich radio and press would be forced to interpret setbacks on all fronts. Dr. Goebbels, true to his usual technique, has in this case of flying bombs taken a flying start well ahead of the truth, recklessly calculating his people's memories are very short so that when this sensation is past he can find another to replace it.

Dr. Goebbels obviously is seeking to recapture the atmosphere of earlier victorious days and aims at giving the Germans a maximum of encouragement and diversion from the battle fronts.

"Anti-Invasion" Weapon

But already the Germans themselves have been warned by military spokesmen not to assume that such weapons can decide the war. German propagandists maintain that this anti-invasion weapon is as effective and surprising as the Normandy landing itself, while Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen are made to say that "military circles regard the new weapon as an anti-invasion weapon in the truest sense of the word."

Dr. Goebbels with his love of exaggeration allows one of his associates to declare that now "the imagination of Jules Verne has been put in the shade," as London is ablaze and hastily being evacuated, Southampton is a sea of fire, railroads are paralyzed, and British war production is being considerably cut down.

Presumably when Hitler chooses to launch other weapons, production will be stopped altogether.

Descriptions Fantastic

To anyone here in the midst of what Dr. Goebbels calls devastation, his descriptions are simply fantastic.

For though naturally the British, like other humans, don't welcome these unexpected "gifts" from across the Channel, their presence has neither interfered appreciably with production nor produced any panic.

Another Goebbels story that these pilotless planes can penetrate London shelters and those underground stations which have been used as shelters is arrant nonsense.

Dr. Goebbels forgets that as far as the British are concerned, these news instruments of terror are regarded much like long-distance high-explosive shells used in World War I and that countermeasures soon will be found.

Having earlier failed to explain to the German people why the Reich military authorities failed to prevent the Allied landing in Normandy by destroying their reserves and supplies before they left the British shores, German propaganda now glibly announces that such work is now being done by these pilotless planes.

Why Propaganda Succeeds

Even Dr. Goebbels' short-lived success with his own people is explicable only because of two facts. The first is that the Germans in their press and radio have been for a long time buoyed up by constant propaganda about secret weapons and therefore naturally are filled with expectancy when these weapons actually appear.

The second explanation lies in the German outlook which has now reached the stage where the people consider that only a miracle can avert the final defeat of Germany and that here is the miracle. Disillusionment is certain to come when it is realized how little this weapon can mean in ending the war, but propaganda from the Wilhelmplatz thinks only in terms of the immediate present.

Under such conditions, Dr. Goebbels wishes his own people to believe that even the retreats in Italy and Finland, and the situation in Normandy are trivial compared with this new venture and that the führer again has justified himself by using these weapons only when success was certain.

Further, these "hounds of hell," as the Germans themselves call them, are intended to indicate that the Reich intends to pursue a vengeance policy for the Allied bombardment of German cities.

Wilhelm Weiss cheered the more ardent party members when he wrote in the Völkischer Beobachter, "The noise of these heavy detonations in England is only the echo of the Nazi revolutionary spirit which never will lay down its arms."

'Literary' Pigeons Seek Cords of Venetian Blinds

ST. LOUIS, June 21 (AP)—Two pigeons, apparently seeking a literary home, have been tugging intermittently for two weeks at cords of Venetian blinds in a sixth-floor room of a downtown library, probably hoping to use it in building a nest.

Between futile pulls on the cord in which they invariably are brought to a jerky stop while trying to fly away with it, they perch atop the book shelves.

New York's Fifth Rededicated As 'Avenue of the Allies'

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Poignant memories of 1918 and World War I were in the hearts of many persons here today as United Nations notables gathered to rededicate a flag-lined Fifth Avenue as the "Avenue of the Allies," a highway of free peoples.

For a two-mile stretch from Twenty-second to Sixty-first Streets more than 3,000 flags presented an unbroken phalanx of Allied colors, commemorating Fifth Avenue's special activities in the Fifth War Loan Drive in much the same manner one third of their number marked the sale of Liberty Bonds 26 years ago.

In 1918, the flags of the Allies were hung from building to building across the street, while today each of the 38 United Nations has a block of its own, with clusters of its colors and identifying shields fixed to lamp standards on both sides of the avenue.

Forty-two American and Allied flags were massed on the steps of the New York Public Library, where Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., inaugurated the event this afternoon by cutting a ribbon in the presence of United Nations ambassadors, ministers and a color guard of war heroes.

Earlier the Secretary had attended a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and radiocast a brief address over a nation-wide hookup with the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to this country; Alexander Kapustin, Charge d'Affaires at the Russian Embassy in Washington, and Dr. Wei Taoming the Chinese Ambassador among the other speakers.

Lord Halifax told more than 1,200 guests of the Fifth Avenue Association that dedication of Fifth Avenue came at a moment when all eyes were focused on Normandy and expressed the hope that from the invasion and liberation of Europe a new sense of comradeship will be born.

The British envoy said he could not believe that "we shall easily allow anything to break the comradeship forged in these last days on the beaches and in the orchards and little town of Normandy," asserting that new virtue would flow into it as the liberators joined hands with those who "have waited so anxiously upon their coming."

"Please God, however obstinate may be the problems of peace, however rough the road that we must travel, we shall march together and stay together, and together, after victory, reshape the broken pattern of our world," he said.

The hosts to the international luncheon included Nevil Ford, Chairman of the New York State War Finance Committee; Walter Hoving, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, and Capt. William J. Pedrick, executive vice-president of the Association and United States Collector of Internal Revenue here.

The uptown March of Flags was led by Ethiopia at Twenty Second Street and ended by the Dominican Republic at Sixty First. The United States colors have been assigned to the two blocks between Forty and Forty Second Streets, China, from Thirty Eighth to Thirty Ninth Streets, Russia's from Thirty Ninth to Fortieth, and Great Britain from Forty Second to Forty Third.

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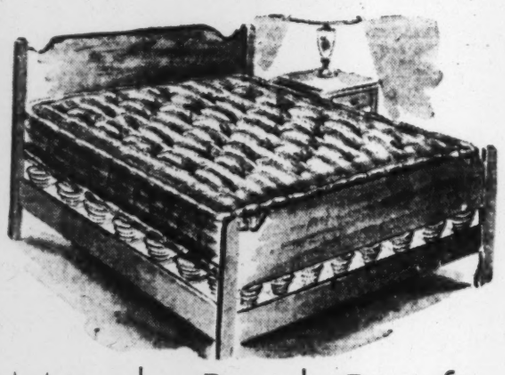

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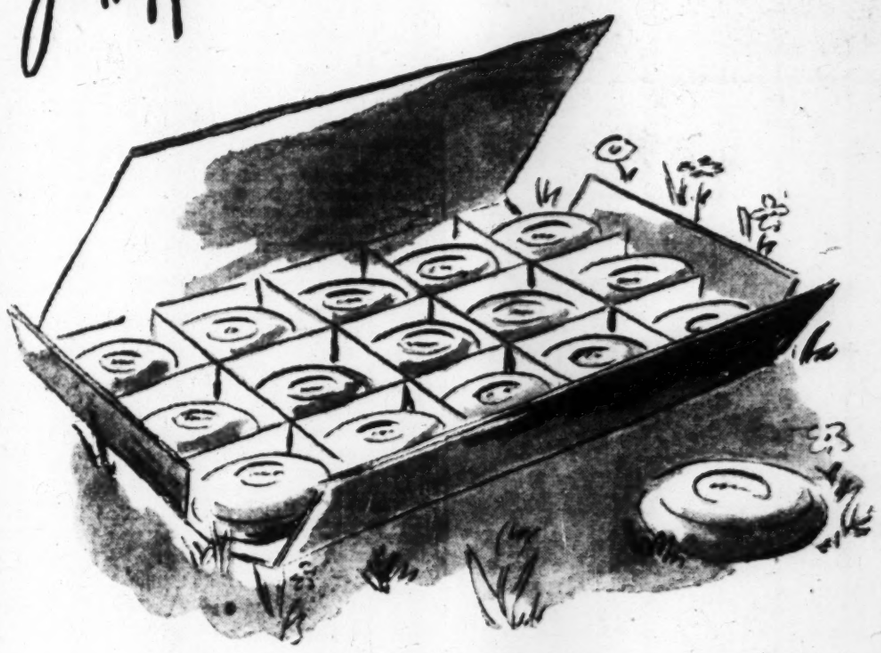

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Japanese Navy Comes Out to Fight—Capture of Cherbourg Is Imminent

Continued from Page 1

ready may have opened a naval engagement.

"Possibly the entire Japanese fleet" has entered the area, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed. It was the first report on the whereabouts of the long-sought Japanese navy since its crushing defeat at Midway in June, 1942.

A Japanese naval spokesman was quoted in a Berlin radiocast as saying Japanese air and naval forces "have successfully engaged an American Fleet," but Tokyo Radio in another broadcast to the homeland quoted an Imperial Headquarters communiqué as acknowledging, "We have suffered considerable losses of ships and planes."

On Saipan, in the Marianas 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo, the going still is slow. The Americans called on planes, artillery, and guns of warships to help crush bitter resistance of an estimated 20,000 Japanese, a Nimitz communiqué reported.

"Our troops now hold the entire southern portion of the Island," the communiqué said, "from the southern outskirts of Garapan, principal city of 10,000 six miles up the southwest shore, across to the center of the western shore of Magicienne Bay," 3½ miles up the Island's southeast side.

To the south of Saipan, enemy airfields on Tinian were shelled by warships and bombed by planes.

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Nazis Told to Quit And Bring Mess Kits

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 21

American artillery guns are shooting shells loaded with propaganda leaflets into the enemy lines in Normandy, a CBS correspondent reported from France today.

The leaflets read: "Surrender, and bring your mess kits with you."

Normandy:

Americans Fighting In Outer Cherbourg

American doughboys supported by heavy artillery and air bombardment assaulted two key inner fortresses guarding Cherbourg—one less than a mile from the commercial docks—and fought house-to-house through the city's suburbs.

A NBC radicast from Normandy declared, "Our ground forces are moving into Cherbourg."

The power drive from the south hammered against Fort du Roule, on a hill at Cherbourg's outskirts and within a mile of the docks, and Fort Octeville, a little more than a mile to the west.

Cherbourg's great military port area, now exploding under German demolitions, lies only two miles behind Fort Octeville.

The Germans were making a last-ditch stand in these inner-ring fortresses.

Heavy fighting was reported in the built-up suburban section of France's third greatest port.

The assault upon the forts raced forward from St. Martin-le-Greard, four miles south of Cherbourg, and advance units on the western flank drove to Acqueville, three to four miles west and slightly south of Cherbourg's city limits.

Fort du Roule, a major key to control of the besieged German stronghold, stands atop a 450-foot hill.

The French worked for more than a century building up Cherbourg's forts and defenses.

Smoke hung over the city as the trapped German defenders carried out hurried demolitions in the strategic harbor, now in plain view of the attacking American troops coming out of the hills surrounding their objective.

German defenses have stiffened and there are indications the Nazi High Command has ordered a house-to-house fight by some 25,000 to 50,000 Germans now left with virtually no chance of escape. Allied radiocasts urged the trapped garrison to surrender.

Although the three main roads to Cherbourg from the south run into one main highway bottleneck just outside the city, the American troops apparently were closing in from three sides—south, west, and east.

Communiqué No. 31 from Supreme Headquarters announced that the towns of Valognes, Les Pieux, Couville, and Rauville la Bigot were in Allied hands, but the advance American line runs some distance beyond these points.

The line starts north of Les Pieux, itself 10 miles southwest of the port, and straggles north to the Acqueville area near Fottemanville les Noes-Hague, a hamlet between Acqueville and Cherbourg—an area which at last available reports gave the closest approach to the port.

On the main road from Les Pieux to Cherbourg, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's veteran American troops have reached points four miles from the port. The line then swings toward the northeast coast, with the doughboys anywhere from four to six miles from the city at most points, and eventually hits the beach more than three miles north of Quineville.

The suburban and city area, which now has become a battlefield, has an estimated population of 60,000. The population of the city proper, according to latest reports, is approximately 33,400, and an additional 27,000 live in the suburbs.

Despite German reports, the Supreme Allied Command said it has no knowledge that Allied warships were shelling Cherbourg from the sea and declared such an attack was unlikely.

The port is protected by seven heavy coastal forts which should be much simpler to take by land assault than from the sea.

Only patrol activity was reported elsewhere on the Normandy beachhead except in the Tilly-sur-Seulles area.

The British announced the capture of Onchy, 3½ miles southwest of Tilly. At the same time, the Germans launched three heavy counterattacks on the newly taken British strong point of Hottot, two miles south of Tilly. The attacks were reported held, but the situation in the village itself was obscure.

The Caen area ever farther to the east was quiet.

A gale continued to blow in the Channel. Six-foot waves whipped over the invasion beaches, making unloading of supplies impossible for the time being.

Bad weather hampered aircraft over the battle area, but fighter-bombers blasted Cherbourg guns and forts. Many of the missions took to the air from landing grounds in Normandy.

Robot Bombers:

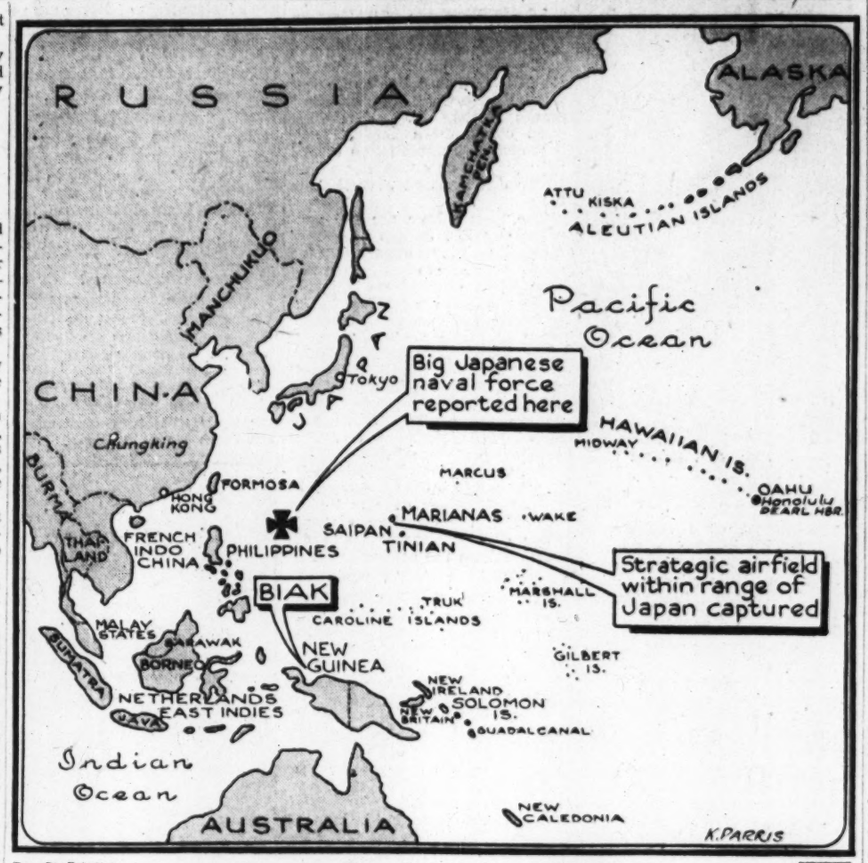
Following the unprecedented Allied air bombardment of robot plane bases on the French coast on June 20, Southern England is officially reported to have suffered "slightly increased" attacks during the following night and early morning.

German claims that bigger developments of robot bombardment may come are not discounted—they are cause for still greater efforts with countermeasures.

Allied defenses are already working wonders. In just one instance, a group of seven fiery flying bombs sped from their deep underground lairs across the Channel toward England. Five were shot down by RAF fighters as they streaked across the English coast.

But this should not necessarily be taken as the over-all proportion destroyed since the new Battle of Britain started. There's the weather factor. And fighter interception of an ordinary bomber always has been more difficult at night.

Great bomb weights are blasting the hideouts of the robot raiders. But they are some of the toughest concrete targets ever to be attacked. Capping five months of hammering at the Pas de Calais area by the American Expeditionary Air Force alone—not counting the heavy-bomber attacks—in which 19,000 tons of bombs were dropped in the course of 420 attacks by a total of 23,500 planes, RAF planes of various types blasted 10 separate rocket-bomb bases on June 20.



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Fleet Comes Out of Hiding

Map shows approximately the position of Japanese fleet in Pacific which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announces is hovering around, apparently prepared for battle.

Medal Given Stalin For Moscow Defense

By the Associated Press

New York, June 21

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin received a medal yesterday from the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. for his "leadership of the heroic defense of Moscow and for the organization of the rout of German troops near Moscow" in the winter of 1941, a Tass dispatch, broadcast over the Moscow Radio, said yesterday.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said it was the "first medal" given for the "defense of Moscow."

Finland:

Soviets Push On From Viipuri

Victorious Russian troops who occupied Finland's fortress seaport of Viipuri (Viborg) drove on toward the capital city of Helsinki, where the Germans were reported exerting pressure to keep their small ally from suing for peace with Premier Joseph Stalin.

The Finnish Radio, which told of the Russian advance, urged all persons whose presence was not essential to evacuate Helsinki, which lies approximately 135 air-line miles west of Viipuri.

Twenty salvos from 224 guns boomed in Moscow following Premier Stalin's order of the day announcing the fall of Viipuri to Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army after an 11-day offensive.

A Finnish informant in Stockholm said loss of the key Karelian fortifications "left us helpless because our whole scheme of defense was built on the expectation we would be able to hold there."

"Our overextended armies in eastern Karelia are now endangered," he added. "To carry on would mean falling back into the lake and forest region and fighting guerrilla warfare."

The Moscow Radio said Finland was on "the brink of defeat."

What steps the Germans would take to try to keep Finland in the war were uncertain. A Stockholm report said the Germans were threatening occupation of three Finnish ports along a 70-mile stretch at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia — Tornio, Kemi, and Oulu — and the Aaland Islands in the Gulf between Sweden and Finland.

By these tactics, the Germans could control shipping routes to the north and the nickel mines vital to both Germany and the Finns, the report said.

Premier Stalin's announcement declared Red Army troops had broken through the Mannerheim Line, and "developing their offensive, overpowered the outer and inner defenses of Viipuri and carried by assault the fortress and town of Viipuri."

Italy:

Allies Drive On From Perugia

Eighth Army veterans have advanced about four miles north of Perugia, Allied headquarters said today.

The Allied drive still was in steady motion, although the Germans had thrown the elements of seven divisions against the right flank of the Fifth Army's front in an effort to slow its pace. But the Fifth fought through four more villages, making what Headquarters termed "minor tactical gains."

It was disclosed that the Fifth Army has taken prisoners from the 19th Luftwaffe Division, which left Belgium June 10, four days after the invasion of France began.

This was the second German division to be diverted from the Western Front since the Allies' spectacular advance in Italy began, the 20th Luftwaffe Division having arrived here previously from Denmark. Prisoners also have been taken in the same general area from the 16th SS Division, which was brought here from the Balkans.

Mediterranean Air Force Headquarters announced Thunderbolts of the 1st Tactical Air Force severely damaged an enemy aircraft carrier in Genoa Harbor, believed to be an Italian ship being refitted.

After clearing the university city of Perugia, Eighth Army troops headed after the withdrawing Germans in several directions. They soon occupied high ground northwest of the city. Forward elements northeast of Perugia reached a point about five miles from the city limits.

The occupation of Perugia was carried out by a column led by the 16th and 5th Lancers, famous British cavalry regiments now armored.

Farther west, Eighth Army troops were astride Highway 71, northeast of Lake Chiusi, and the towns of Chiusi and Cetona were cleared of the enemy.

Motorized forces were greatly handicapped by three days of heavy rains which made some roads impassable.

French forces on the right flank of the Fifth Army ran into bitter resistance in some villages. Nevertheless, the villages of Monticello, Seggiano, Vivo d'Orcia, Bagni, San Felippo, Paucia, Palozzetta, Poggio Manje, Pantano, and Campiglia d'Orcia were occupied.

The rapid advance up the Adriatic Coast put patrols at the Menocchia River and at the town of Ascoli Piceno, provincial capital with a population of 42,000 in peacetime. The fishing port of San Benedetto del Tronto, which formerly had a population of 20,000, and the village of Cossigiano 10 miles inland were occupied.

China:

Japanese Drive Toward Hengyang

Japanese forces have driven across the Lu River and are within 65 miles of strategic Hengyang, approximately 100 air-line miles southwest of the fallen Hunan Province Capital of Changsha, the Chinese High Command announced.

Hengyang, apparently the next major goal of the Japanese, is situated on the Siang River at the junction of the Canton-Hankow and Hunan-Kwangsi railways. Should it fall, the Japanese would have taken a long step toward splitting China in half, establishing an overland trunk railway, neutralizing a number of Allied air bases, and putting themselves in better position to oppose possible American landings on the China coast.

The fall of Changsha, which had been announced previously by the Japanese, was acknowledged belatedly last night by the Chinese High Command, which said the last defenders withdrew from the city June 18 after inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. The Chinese said the Japanese had employed approximately 50,000 troops, strongly supported by artillery and air attacks, to take the city.

Meanwhile the Kaolikung mountains of Yunnan Province—described by the Chinese as the world's most difficult battle area—have been cleared of Japanese troops after 40 days of hazardous fighting, the Chinese High Command announced.

The precipitous mountain range in China's southwesternmost province, strengthened by two years' fortifying by the Japanese, took a heavy toll of Chinese troops. Advances were made in almost continual rain, fog and sleet, the High Command said.

The High Command announced that the Chinese had wrested 4,000 square miles of the territory from Japanese control, and said that the operation had made easier future advances down the Shweli River Valley.

Biak Island:

Americans Capture Last Two Air Strips

Borokoe and Sorido airdromes on Biak Island have been captured, completing the conquest of the air strips in the Schouten Islands once held by the Japanese.

The two strips were taken June 20, headquarters announced today. There was minor enemy resistance west of Sorido.

Biak Island's other major drome, Mokmer, was captured earlier this month. These fields place the 5th Air Force within 880 miles of the Philippines.

A fourth drome has been built by the Americans on Owi Island, five miles from Biak.

Japanese losses on Biak were described as heavy. Sorido Village, three quarters of a mile northwest of Sorido drome, also was captured.

Truk atoll in the Carolines again took a heavy pounding, Headquarters announced. Liberators dropped 39 tons of bombs there. For the first time in many raids, no enemy interception or anticraft fire was encountered.

Yugoslavia:

Nazis Concentrate For New Offensive

Partisan troops have cut the Zagreb-Belgrade railway in 267 places, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said in a communiqué reporting clashes over a wide area of Yugoslavia.

The Germans are concentrating strong forces in northern Dalmatia in preparations for offensive operations, the communiqué declared.

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Allies Near Primary Goal Of Full-Size Invasion Port

Continued from Page 1

been kept uncertain as to which was the primary objective in the Bayeux area, while the Americans meanwhile made their dash toward Cherbourg.

Even now, the Germans assert a new invasion is in prospect and disclose crucial vacillation on whether to commit their reserves now or hold them.

First-hand observation, which shows certain weaknesses among German troops left to guard this vulnerable point, may have a deep significance as to the war's length.

In the air the Allies have the upper hand at least till Hitler is willing to release his reserves. On the sea, Allied mastery is just as complete. But on the peninsula itself, it seems the Germans have important weaknesses.

Horse-Drawn Artillery

Artillery has rarely answered the Americans after the first few days. Some Nazi artillery is horse-drawn, though this long has been practiced by some German units. In this case, it would appear to indicate an undersupply of gasoline.

Axis troops themselves, though officered by Germans, are largely of other nationalities. They have shown quantity rather than quality. Infantry weapons examined by the Americans seem inferior to the Allies 'superlative equipment.

This does not minimize the feat of the Allied troops or the sharp casualties inflicted.

The checkerboarded rolling orchard country in Normandy is ideal for defensive sniper tactics, with high hedges, ditches, and forested terrain. This grows worse around Cherbourg itself.

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Battle Lines in France

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Situation as Yanks Drive on Cherbourg

Map illustrates strategic situation in the Contentin Peninsula, at the end of which is the great French port of Cherbourg.

Russia Is Planning To Buy U. S. Goods On Purchase Terms

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP)—Russia wants to buy "many billions of dollars' worth of American goods on purchase terms mutually advantageous to the two countries involved," Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, disclosed June 19.

Mr. Johnston, who is touring Russia, told a press conference he had been authorized to make the statement by Foreign Trade Commissar Anastas Mikoyan with whom he had conferred earlier.

The Russians would pay for their purchases "strictly on agreement and time purchases," Mr. Johnston added. "There is no question about their not paying in full."

Mr. Johnston has visited Leningrad, and plans to inspect industrial areas in the Urals before returning to the United States by way of Teheran, about July 8.

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'Purge' of Willkie Group Has Strong Repercussion

Continued from Page 1

by the Republican organization headed by Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State in the Dewey administration, with the point at issue articles Mr. Willkie wrote at the specific request of certain Republican newspapers embodying his views of issues of import to the party platform builders at Chicago. The articles were also published by newspapers other than those who made the request to Mr. Willkie.

The Marvin incident runs in almost parallel lines. An original Willkie adherent, with energetic support of this dark horse bidder in Philadelphia in 1940 and in the sequent campaign, and plugging for him with the 1944 Republican leaders up to the moment Mr. Willkie bowed out of the race on his western tour, Mr. Marvin then announced he was with the New York bloc for Mr. Dewey and would vote for him when the balloting starts in Chicago.

Nevertheless, he is now off the State Executive Committee list and denied a voice in Republican policy-making, and, indeed, had it been possible to administer the coup, would have been denied a seat as district delegate.

There is an element of righteous party traditionalism involved, as well as hard-boiled professionalism, that is offensive to many who think the times are too critical for rank-and-file enthusiasm for a party leadership so fearful that it cannot take in stride the possible commotion that might come of playing part of the spotlight on Mr. Willkie. So opinion goes here as the curtain readies for the party's big show.

On the other hand, it is admitted that Mr. Willkie's strategy of staking all or nothing on the Wisconsin primaries was his own premier error; that he has relegated himself to the role of observer with what the professionals have sought to build up as the reputation of a common scold, and that if he is now out of the picture, he asked for it.

In short, with the convention geared for quick nomination and the war very much the nation's summer cynosure, the Chicago idea from this distance appears to be the less rumpus the better for the Republican Party. The action of the Dewey forces in New York, however, has made for the antithesis of the harmony requisite to the general rallying that the Dewey standard must command for success.

Few here doubt that the discourtesy shown Mr. Willkie, while wholly in the tradition of Party etiquette to freeze out storm centers, is being reflected among his numerous followers throughout the nation, just as in New York State thousands of voters now are not irrevocably regular regardless of the complexion of the ticket. And in New York, Mr. Marvin is a voice in one of the key areas upon which the Party counts to turn out the vote to swamp the big New York City Democratic majorities.

With Mr. Dewey accepted head and front of the conservative element of the Republican Party, political analysts here today are scanning the horizon for signs that the New York Governor running for President can carry the home State of his adoption against President Roosevelt backed by the high-powered New Deal machine and the support of organized labor and "the common man."

The "60 per cent ultra-conservative" make-up of the Republican Resolution Committee has first singling in this study, with its "high tariff" Senator John Thomas, of Idaho, and its "isolationism" protagonists, Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio; Senator John Danaher, of Connecticut; William L. Hutcheson, of Indiana; Senator C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois; E. H. Moore, of Oklahoma; Representative Carrell Reece, of Tennessee, and Bernhard Gettlemann, of Wisconsin.

On it also is the widely known Joseph P. Grundy, of Pennsylvania, now almost a dictionary term for Republican reactionary.

In balance to this, the "all right" column includes Gov. Summer Sewall, of Maine, and Senator Warren Austin, of Vermont.

These things are counting big in talk in these parts on the eve of the Republican quadrennial conclave in the "Windy City" and are seen as indicating the way things may go on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, "straws in the interim notwithstanding."

They're for Dewey!

Associated Press

Supporters of New York Governor on Way to Convention

J. Russel Sprague (left), New York national committeeman, and Edwin F. Jaeckle, New York State Republican Chairman, both supporters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the G. O. P. nomination for President, talk things over aboard train as they leave for Republican Convention in Chicago.

New York G.O.P. Leadership Confident of Dewey Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—As this season of the presidential convention arrives, second only, perhaps, in interest in the Republican scene to the Thomas E. Dewey boom itself is the professional Empire State organization behind it that has been shaped in the last seven years into one of the best-integrated forces that ever operated to make New York a White House springboard.

It is the smooth-functioning, closely - disciplined Republican State Committee teamed with the Dewey governorship and headed by Edwin F. Jaeckle of Buffalo, now one of the likeliest figures on the list for new Republican National Chairman.

Mr. Jaeckle, also chairman of the Erie County Republican Committee, won the post of Chairman of the State Executive Committee in 1938 after 20 years' grounding in politics and government that began in his home ward before he was old enough to vote.

The 1944 national campaign is Mr. Jaeckle's third of prominent participation, for he was active in enlisting the State delegation for Alf M. Landon in 1936, when he made it his concern to purge the New York Party of so-called Old Guard elements. By 1940 he was recognized as a strong Dewey supporter, and his election to the State chairmanship was regarded as a distinct advantage for these forces.

In New York, major-party organization must be a streamlined model to get the spotlight, and the Dewey-Jaeckle teamwork, in combination with the suave and capable Republican National Committeeman, J. Russel Sprague, who managed the 1940 Dewey-for-President drive with Mr. Jaeckle as chief aid, seems to be a real dynamo.

Indeed, the organization and Mr. Dewey are as one, for in the seven years since Mr. Dewey's success in effecting the conviction of the influential Tammany leader, James J. Hines, he has studied and perfected his political architecture. From 1940 to 1942, he and Mr. Jaeckle were the arbiters in the legislative picture, and the then Governor, Herbert H. Lehman, took public exception to the firm reining used on the Republican majorities in Albany as solely for its effect upon the fortunes "of a particular presidential aspirant."

That year New York Republican forces emerged from the Presidential election with the largest single-party vote in the State for Wendell L. Willkie, who lost New York only through the New Deal coalition contribution of the American Labor Party. Mr. Jaeckle was then reporting the Party almost $100,000 in the black after payment of a $40,000 organization deficit.

Then, with the clean sweep of the 1942 Dewey gubernatorial ticket in this State, Mr. Dewey became "a natural" for the White House springboard. Moreover, his impressive majority in that race, in competition with the famed James A. Farley Democratic State machine candidate after 20 years of Democrats in the governorship, doubled in 1943 for his special-election nominee to fill the Lieutenant-Governor vacancy.

There is not the flamboyance to the Jaeckle management that Jim Farley was wont to bring to his Democratic field chores. As the national political event neared its 1944 climax, Mr. Jaeckle altered the methodical tenor of his ways only to shuttle more often, and by air, between Buffalo and New York City, State Committee headquarters.

The Jaeckle regime has been headlined with declarations for Party harmony, and in 1939, first year of Republican control in both Houses out of that New Deal decade, he initiated weekly huddles with the legislative leaders, but in the role of a "reasonable" conferee rather than as party boss.

The unusual situation formed by Mr. Dewey's iterations that "we are not thinking" about the 1944 Presidential candidacy toward which Republican stalwarts are speeding him is being weathered with aplomb by the Jaeckle organization as it readies for the Chicago nomination test.

The growth of delegations, even when the Governor asked that his name not be submitted, conspired to rank the surprising Dewey demand with the momentum of a "grass roots" party support. Of the same confidence as the leaders that this is the consensus of a "substantial majority" of the 1,059-member nominating force that will record the decision, the key New York delegation goes to Chicago uninstructed, but very much interested in bringing about the choice they anticipate.

Congress Turns Conciliatory In Speed-Up Before Recess

Continued from Page 1

to take "all lawful action" to assure producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts not less than parity or the highest price which prevailed for the crop in the first nine months of 1942, whichever is higher.

It also provides that price ceilings for cotton textiles shall be fixed by "major items" instead of on an industry basis as in the past, and each must reflect the payment of parity prices for raw cotton.

Conferees explained that the amendment would probably result in some increase in the cost to the consumer of low-price dresses, sheetings, and outing flannels, but should result in increased production of some low-cost items which have largely disappeared from store shelves.

Both the representatives of the National Cotton Council, sponsor of the original Bankhead amendment, and the OPA expressed satisfaction with the compromise.

The Senate had approved the original Bankhead amendment, guaranteeing textile manufacturers' profits, but the House had not.

Other amendments eliminated from the bill in conference in order to speed passage included:

The Dirksen amendment which would have allowed Federal Court review of all OPA rules and regulations.

A provision to exempt from wage control all white collar workers earning up to $37.50 weekly.

Two controversial amendments were modified. Rent ceiling adjustments are to be allowed if taxes and operating costs have risen to the point where substantial hardship is threatened and rent control is to be discontinued promptly when the need disappears.

The Hartley provision for elimination of OPA's "highest price line" order under which a retailer was restricted to selling only apparel within price ranges he sold in March, 1942, is abolished, generally, but retained for manufacturers and wholesalers of clothing.

The measure, as it emerges from conference with final approval by the House and Senate a matter of formality, continues the Price Control Act until July 1, 1945.

A $500,000 appropriation for the FEPC went through the Senate but only after three days of heated debate and the passage of three limiting amendments demanded by Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia.

The salary of Malcolm Ross, FEPC Chairman, described by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi as "a long-haired social worker," was cut from $10,000 to $8,000.

Hull and Kerr Talk Of Postwar Security

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP) — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said June 20 that he discussed postwar security with Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, the Democratic convention keynoter, when Mr. Kerr called on him yesterday.

Mr. Hull said that the discussion went into questions of principles, outlines and methods of a world organization tied in with the idea that the whole thing must be accomplished on a nonpartisan basis.

He declined to give his news conference any amplification of the announcement made last week by President Roosevelt calling for formation of an organization consisting primarily of an assembly of all "peace-loving" nations and a council of a smaller group. Mr. Hull said he thought it would be confusing to give out points piecemeal.

G.O.P. Platform Builders Select Planks

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—Republican draftsmen went to work today on an America-at-war platform, while supporters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and other candidates fought hotel-room battles for the presidential nominating votes now indexed for "favorite sons."

Loaded with ammunition accumulated in a nine-months' study of issues by eight advisory groups, Platform Committee members gathered to begin composing a set of principles which the presidential nominee to be chosen next week will be expected to espouse in the campaign.

Generally, these are expected to promise more expeditious prosecution of the war than the Democrats have been able to accomplish, pledge international peace collaboration, offer jobs to returning veterans and impetus to private industry while blasting away at the New Deal and most of its works.

But the heat of delegate interest was not on the activities of the Committee, which Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio appears likely to head, but on the maneuvering of candidates' backers for and against an early ballot nomination.

Early Showdown Sought

This maneuvering boiled down to a hardly concealed effort by the Dewey adherents to block "favorite sons" out of the first ballot count, so they might obtain a showdown at the outset. There were countering attempts by supporters of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota to keep as many candidates as possible in the race.

The net result seemed to be that California, with 50 votes to be cast early in the roll call; Illinois, with 59 votes several steps down the line, and Pennsylvania, with 70 at a possibly critical juncture in the call, might decide the issue and the nomination.

The California delegation has been cast adrift by Gov. Earl Warren, the "keynoter" and apparently most favored candidate for Vice-President. No camp knew for sure how these 50 would be cast and all sides made conflicting claims.

Support for Deliberation

As for Illinois, Gov. Dwight Green, who heads the delegation, made it clear that the central area Republicans are going to look over the prospects carefully before they jump.

There were all kinds of reports about the stand of the Pennsylvanians, who might possibly stage a holdout by voting for Gov. Edward Martin on the first counting of noses. There were just as strong signs that they would plump for Mr. Dewey or split their support, with Mr. Bricker getting part of it.

The campaign pushed by the Bricker and Stassen backers for a "deliberative" convention in which several candidates would be placed in nomination received impetus in one quarter.

J. Kenneth Bradley, Connecticut National Committeeman, said his state's delegation definitely had decided to support Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin on the first ballot. Massachusetts delegates were reported undecided whether to give Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that State's 35 votes on the opening count.

Similarly, Robert Burroughs, New Hampshire National Committeeman, said that his State's 11 votes which were credited to Wendell L. Willkie before the latter's withdrawal still ranked in the undecided class.

Curiously, Mr. Willkie's name and views figured prominently in speculation here, belying the oft-repeated assertion that he had become the "forgotten man" of the Republican Party.

Such Willkie admirers as Mr. Bradley and Mr. Burroughs clung to the belief that unless the 1940 nominee's ideas on foreign policy and other issues are approached by the final draft of the platform the G. O. P. may lose the support of a minimum of Willkie-minded, 1,000,000 voters—a margin many party members consider sufficient to turn the election tide.

Hoover Invited to Talk

The fact that Mr. Willkie was not invited to speak at next week's convention formed the subject of much discussion at a news conference yesterday by the National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler.

Mr. Spangler insisted that Mr. Willkie had not been discriminated against, declaring he had been invited to sit as a guest on the speakers' platform. Of the group of former presidential nominees, only Herbert Hoover has been asked to talk.

Mr. Spangler, incidentally, seemed to side with those who thought there would be a quick decision on the presidential question, predicting a presidential nomination by Wednesday night of convention week. Under present plans, names cannot be offered until Wednesday morning. Envisioning no deadlock, Mr. Spangler thought that the vice-presidential nomination could be made the following day.

15 Transit Awards In U. S. and Canada

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The American Transit Association announced awards June 20 to 15 transit companies in the United States and Canada who had met the standards of the A. T. A. Safety Award Contest for 1943.

Presented silver plaques denoting first position were: Capital Transit Company, Washington, D. C. (serving urban populations of 600,000 or more); Winnipeg (Canada) Electric Company (250,000 to 600,000); Central Illinois Electric & Gas Company, Rockford, Ill. (100,000 to 250,000); Hamilton (Ohio) City Lines, Inc. (30,000 to 100,000), and Philadelphia Suburban Transportation Company, Upper Darby, Pa. (30,000 or under).

The other 10 companies were given certificates of honorable mention.

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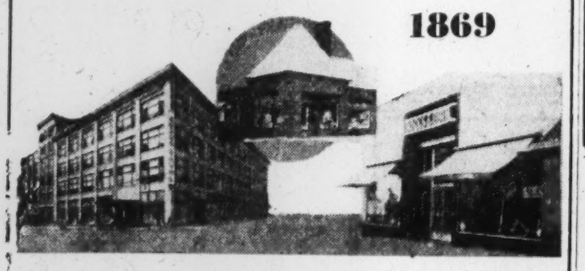

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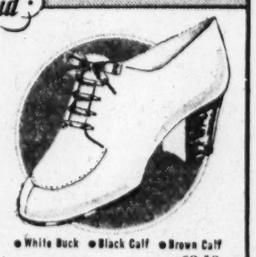

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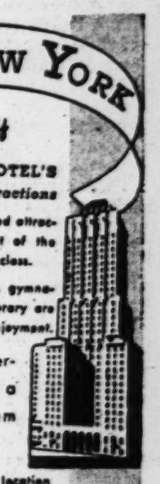

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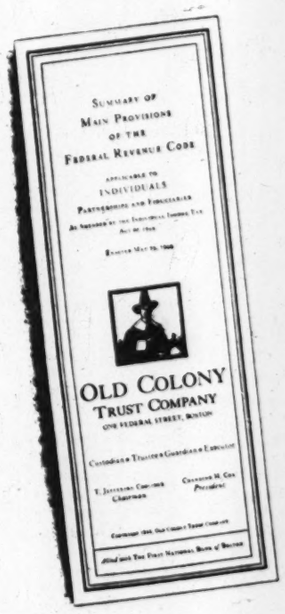

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Approved May 29, 1944

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

World Citizenship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people will admit that a lasting peace can be attained only by the close co-operation of all peoples; but many of those who believe this are dismayed at the prospect of reconciling the interests, customs, and needs of so many different races. And yet we have the Bible statement that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation" (Acts 17:26). Obviously, then, it is not a mere utopian dream but a fact that in divine law complete unity and co-operation between the nations is a present possibility.

Behind the turmoil of world conflict there is a conviction that all must learn to think more universally and consider other nations and peoples with a view to understanding and assisting them in their problems. This growing conviction is seen by many as evidence of the power of Christ operating in human consciousness to produce a more universal sense of brotherhood, of world citizenship.

* * *

It is the fear of losing our individuality and identity as persons or as nations which often seems to hinder that wider and more universal outlook which is so imperative for mankind. This fear is based largely on selfishness and lack of vision. Those instructed in Christian Science know that to co-operate with one's neighbor never results in loss of identity or individuality, but rather that such co-operation opens the door to a wider mode of living and thinking, bringing untold blessings in its train. How could it be otherwise, since love, being reciprocal in its nature, certainly begets love?

Christian Science shows that man's individuality is as indestructible as God Himself; for man, as the expression of God, individualizes the spiritual and eternal qualities of Spirit, Mind, such as love, kindness, consideration, tolerance, brotherhood, integrity, purity, and so forth. This Science declares that man's identity is established forever as the image of divine Love, and we consciously fulfill Love's lofty purpose proportionately as we learn to think universally and recognize our world citizenship.

Today many have lost all their material possessions, but are finding that in spite of this loss they are living a fuller life than before. Their eyes are opening on a world in which there is much kindness and neighborly co-operation. They are finding that, deep down, right thinking is the same everywhere, irrespective of race and creed; that the differences between one nation and another, their customs, habits, and so forth, are more superficial than real. They are realizing that the common ideals of goodness, freedom, co-operation, love, kindness, tolerance, bind all indissolubly in brotherhood and kinship. To such as these, Paul's words have a deep and satisfying meaning (Ephesians 2:19): "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

* * *

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points the way to the preparation of thought necessary to express a more universal outlook. She writes (p. 265): "Man is the offspring, not of the lowest, but of the highest qualities of Mind. Man understands spiritual existence in proportion as his treasures of Truth and Love are enlarged. Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off." And she adds the comforting assurance: "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

Each individual has the power here and now to enlarge "his treasures of Truth and Love" through the understanding of himself and his fellow man as individual expressions of the one infinite God, Mind, Spirit, Principle. He can see himself and all others as forever included in this omnipotent Mind, as governed by it and subject to its everlasting law of Love. He can claim all good, blessing, joy, and happiness as a present fact for himself and his brother man. Such right thinking elects him to world citizenship and is part of his contribution toward the establishment of the kingdom of heaven upon earth. Jesus said (Matthew 19:19), "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 266), "Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Emerald Hour

Here in the heart of summer is the hour
To love her, from the glint of dragonfly
To every silk- and velvet-petaled flower,
Nestled in grass or climbing to the sky.
O now, when birdsong is a prouder thing
Than in the April, now before a blade
Of grass, for want of showering, shall fade
Love emerald summertime. Between the spring
And aster and the scarlet of the leaf
Of woodbine and the snowflake, time is brief.

ELAINE V. EMANS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF A MAN: *A Painting by Nicholas Roerich*

THE CAREER of Nicholas Roerich has been an eventful one. Born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1874, he there achieved a reputation as a decorative artist and scenic designer for opera and ballet. For a time he was director of the society "Mir Iskusstva" ("World of Art"), but he left Russia for the United States soon after the Bolshevik Revolution.

Travels to India and Tibet were the inspiration of later paintings by both Roerich and his son. Panoramic scenic views were depicted and natives portrayed. It was more than an objective record, for the artists were deeply moved by the primeval beauty of the landscape vistas. In the portrayal of people, they dwelt upon the attributes of character and feeling, and their paintings show the inborn Russian gift to signalize the dramatic and symbolic.

Old Trails and New

AGAINST THE BLUE New Mexican sky wings an Army plane. Its course takes it directly over a windswept hill, where a thread of road dips down into the protecting hollow hand which holds the ancient city of Santa Fé.

The boy at the controls of that plane may notice the thread of road, but little does he dream that history for almost four hundred years has been unwinding its pageantry there like a movie film on a spindle.

* * *

The old trail first felt the imprint of moccasined feet, padding in from populous Pecos Pueblo. Then it felt the flurry of Spanish explorers on their silver-shod steeds. Banners snapped in the dry mountain breezes. Armor glittered in the sunlight; burnished helmets, topped with plumes, bobbed up and down on the see-sawing road.

Later, once a year over the old trail went hunters from the tiny Spanish settlements. Through dark cañons they rode and over snow-stenciled heights to the great buffalo plains to the east. Back they came with enough dried meat to last many months and hides for their leather craft. Many a youth, under the watchful eye of his prospective father-in-law, qualified on these expeditions for the hand of his dark-eyed sweetheart.

* * *

Down the old trail squeaked the clumsy "carretas" of the "paisanos"—country people. The wheels, hewed from solid rounds of trees, were mounted on immense greaseless, wooden axles which screeched and wailed hideously at every turn, so that people in Santa Fé knew far ahead when their country cousins were coming to town.

In 1822 came the first of the caravans of covered wagons, which were to make of the sleepy adobe village the most important trade center in the Southwest.

For over two hundred years, this bit of Spain, cupped in painted mountains, had been cut off from the rest of the world. The yearly "conducta" to the Chihuahua Fair had been its only contact with the mother country. Unlike California with its long sea-coast, this inland settlement had to depend on goods unloaded in Vera Cruz and painfully freighted by mule and burro back for over two thousand miles. Few were the luxuries in Santa Fé during all those years. Prices were incredible. The cost of transportation put silks and hardware and books and finery beyond the reach of the little adobe community.

* * *

Occasionally there drifted into Santa Fé mountain men and trappers from the great plains where the "hunchbacked" cattle thundered in slow-moving clouds. But Spain did not encourage the buckskin-clad men from the new American nation. What contact the settlements had should be southward in Chihuahua and Durango.

Great was the joy of Santa Fé and all the surrounding country at the coming of the caravans. Necessities and luxuries were being brought to their doors. Although Spain and later Mexico exacted a high duty, even that, plus an excellent profit to the caravaners, put commodities within the grasp of the luxury-starved settlers.

Then, too, there was the excitement of new faces, new ideas, and news from a world they had almost forgotten. Every low-roofed adobe house around the sun-bitten plaza received a fresh coat of gypsum. Every door was open in hospitality. Dancing-slippers and silk shawls came out of hand-made chests. The music of violins and guitars, punctuated with the throb of the Indian "tombe," echoed in the narrow, crooked streets.

* * *

It was on this same wind-swept hill-top that the caravaners paused after their grueling journey. After mountains and endless plains and Indian raids, the wearied travelers looked down on adobe homes, golden in the sunlight, much as they are today. A stream of cold mountain water meandered through the town. Cottonwood trees made blue shadows on sun-baked soil. Fields of corn and beans and chiles were threaded by shimmering "acequias"—water ditches.

The caravaners had scrubbed and combed and donned their best clothes. A brand-new cracker had been added to the lash of each whip that the Americans might roll into the plaza with proper explosive noises.

The look-out, posted by the villagers on Atalaya Hill, dashed pell-mell into the sleepy streets. "Los Americanos, los carros! La entrada de las caravanas!—the caravans are coming."

What a hubbub there was when the long line of wagons rolled into the plaza. Whips cracked. Dogs barked. There arose the vociferous clamor of many tongues.

* * *

From 1822 until 1880, when the railroad was completed, each year the old trail roared with more and more caravans. From it, in '49, gold seekers headed for California and a decade later for Colorado. By 1850, Overland Stages were hurtling over the plains to deposit mail and passengers before the inn at the end of the trail. The Pony Express clattered away in the night, stirring anew the ancient dust that had seen so much history.

The coming of the railroad put a period to the colorful pageant of the Santa Fé Trail. Now circumspect motor travel skims its historic confines. And overhead, in the blue New Mexican sky, the boy in the Army plane wings toward new horizons.

The old trail sleeps in the sun and the snow. The frontier it served so faithfully lives only in remembered courage and beauty. Perhaps the boy overhead will open new, undreamed-of frontiers—frontiers of the mind and of the spirit.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Argentina, in the Season of Sheep-Shearing

THE LARGER PART of the island of Tierra del Fuego is in Chilean territory; but it so happened that all of the *estancias* we visited were on or near the island's eastern coast, which is Argentinian. Now, heading northward from Lago Gagnano, we drove directly to the Estancia Maria-Behety. . . .

This one ranch, the Estancia Maria-Behety, which is only one of many properties of the Menendez empire, covers nearly eight hundred square miles.

We had been driving toward its central "settlement" for hours when, as we came to the crest of a low hill, we saw the *estancia* in full view before us. It was a village in itself, for in this, the shearing season, it has a population of several hundred workers in addition to the resident employees and their families, numbering several hundred more. Above the cottages, sheds, stables, and corrals towered one tremendous barn-like structure, the *galpón de esquila*, or shearing shed, dominating the scene. Beyond, across a small valley and well up the hill slope, was the home of Duncan McKay, the *estancia* manager, among trees and gardens, and enclosed in its tall white lattice fence fifteen feet high. The winds blow almost ceaselessly, and at times with terrific force, across these rolling plains so near the Antarctic seas; and, costly as these fences are, it would be impossible to have a garden such as this without the fence to break the wind's force.

Past the *galpón*, the huge shearing and loading shed, ran the main street of the town, for town it certainly was. Cottages, occupied by the families of the men engaged in the executive or clerical work of the *estancia*, bordered this street; midway along the street, a space about equal to two of our city blocks had been fenced off and laid out as a town square, crisscrossed with walks and carefully planted with young trees. Many of the cottages faced on this Plaza. Also facing the square were several public buildings for the workers—one the *biblioteca*, or library, which, in addition to a reading room supplied with newspapers, was supplied with tables for games of chess and checkers. . . . From end to end of the little village it was everywhere apparent that here was no "soulless corporation" in charge, but that a generous and warm-hearted intelligence was carefully providing for the comfort of the workers and their families. . . .

The month of our visit to Tierra del Fuego, January, is the month during which sheep are sheared of their wool, in those latitudes. To complete the shearing of the Estancia Maria-Behety's two hundred thousand sheep in thirty days, or thereabouts, it was necessary to shear six thousand sheep each day. . . .

It was bright and sunny on the day we went out to watch, and everything moved like clockwork. From the larger pens in which they had been herded for the night, or as they arrived from the ranges, the sheep were driven on into narrow pens holding only ten or a dozen sheep at a time. A gate opened from this runway to the shearing floor of the immense shed; and, one at a time, the sheep would be pulled through this gate and delivered into the hands of the shearer.

These forty men with the shears were magicians of speed. Their shears are electric—like a barber's clippers—and while the man holds the sheep down with one hand he runs the shears over it with a wholly unbelievable swiftness. The thick fleece comes off as quickly as one could throw off an overcoat. Actually, it takes a good shearer no more than two or three minutes to finish the job, give the shorn sheep a push to start it down the runway that leads outdoors, and toss the fleece onto a conveyor belt. . . .

The fleeces fly from the hands of the shearers to a steadily moving conveyor which takes them on down the room. They are pretty things as they come, the cream-white wool tipped with gray, like milady's opera cape. A boy grabs them from the conveyor and distributes them among three tables, at each of which three men are working. These are the wrappers, and they too work without a lost motion. With a few quick twists each fleece is folded, rolled, one end drawn out and deftly wrapped around the whole, making a neat bundle easy to handle. These bundles are then tossed to the table where the classifier, or grader, waits them. . . . As the fleecy bundles are tossed to his table, he catches one up, pulls a bunch of the wool a little way out, takes one glance at it, and, lo! off it goes into the "A" pile, or the "B" pile, or any other of the various classifications. . . .

The long procession of clipped and dipped sheep goes bleating off into the sunset pastures, the horseman and his dogs shepherding them as they go.—From "Grandmother Drives South," by CONSTANCE JORDAN HENLEY. (New York: Putnam.)

I Have Seen Silence

I have seen silence lying on the hills
In mauve consistency; and once, a long
Long time ago, I saw three wihppoorwills
Sit quietly, yet sculpturing a song.
I have seen liquid sunlight palming boulders
In mute affinity between the tall
Cold sky and earth. Upon the night's dark shoulders
Moonlight became a tangled, silver shawl.
I know the autumn's bronze and saffron tide,
And springtime's plum and wild crab-apple snow;
At twilight I have watched the shadows stride
Eastward and lose themselves in indigo.
Thus I find strength in silence I can see:
The constant hills, the dusk, the flowering tree.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

CIUDADANIA MUNDIAL

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA MAYORÍA de la gente admitirá que una paz duradera puede obtenerse solamente por medio de la íntima cooperación de todos los pueblos; pero muchos de los que así creen se desaniman ante la perspectiva de reconciliar los intereses, costumbres y necesidades de tantas diferentes razas. Sin embargo, tenemos en la Biblia la declaración de que Dios "hizo de una misma sangre todas las naciones de los hombres, para habitar sobre toda la haz de la tierra, fijando sus tiempos señalados, y los términos de su habitación" (Hechos 17:26). Es bien claro, pués, que no es un sueño utópico, sino un hecho el que, en la ley divina, la completa unidad y cooperación entre las naciones sea una posibilidad presente.

Tras el disturbio del conflicto mundial hay una convicción de que todos deben aprender a pensar de un modo más universal y considerar a otras naciones y gentes con el fin de entenderles y ayudarles en sus problemas. Esta creciente convicción la ven muchos como evidencia del poder de Cristo operando en la conciencia humana para producir un concepto más universal de hermandad, de ciudadanía mundial.

* * *

Es el temor de perder nuestra individualidad e identidad como personas o como naciones lo que hace que muy a menudo se impida aquella perspectiva más amplia y más universal que es tan imperativa para la humanidad. Este temor se basa principalmente en el egoismo y falta de visión. Aquellos que están instruídos en la Ciencia Cristiana saben que el cooperar con el prójimo nunca resulta en pérdida de identidad o individualidad, sino que más bien tal cooperación abre la puerta a un modo más amplio de vivir y de pensar, que deja indecibles bendiciones en su camino. ¿Cómo pudiera ser de otro modo, cuando el amor, siendo recíproco en su naturaleza, engendra el amor?

La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que la individualidad del hombre es tan indestructible como Dios mismo; pues el hombre, como expresión de Dios, individualiza las cualidades eternas y espirituales del Espíritu, la Mente, tales como amor, bondad, consideración, tolerancia, hermandad, integridad, pureza, etcétera. Esta Ciencia declara que la identidad del hombre está establecida para siempre como la imagen del Amor divino y que nosotros conscientemente cumplimos los elevados propósitos del Amor en la medida en que aprendemos a pensar universalmente y a reconocer nuestra ciudadanía mundial.

Muchos hoy día han perdido todas sus posesiones materiales, pero están descubriendo que a pesar de esta pérdida están viviendo una vida más abundante que antes. Sus ojos se han abierto a la contemplación de un mundo en el cual hay mucha bondad y cooperación de parte de los demás. Están descubriendo que en el fondo el pensamiento correcto y justo es el mismo en todas partes, sin consideración de razas o creencias; que las diferencias entre una nación y otra, sus costumbres, hábitos y demás, son más superficiales que reales. Están dándose cuenta de que los comunes ideales de bondad, libertad, cooperación, amor, bondad y tolerancia, ligan a todos indisolublemente en hermandad y parentesco. Para estos, las palabras de Pablo tienen un significado profundo y grato (Efesios 2:19): "Así pues no sois ya más extranjeros y transeúntes, sino conciudadanos de los santos, y miembros de la familia de Dios."

* * *

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, señala el camino hacia una preparación del pensamiento que es necesaria para la manifestación de una perspectiva más universal. Ella dice (p. 265): "El hombre es hijo, no de las más bajas, sino de las más altas cualidades de la Mente. El hombre entiende la existencia espiritual en la proporción en que aumenta sus tesoros de Verdad y Amor. Los mortales deben gravitar hacia Dios, sus afectos y propósitos deben hacerse espirituales,—deben acercarse a la más amplia interpretación del ser, y obtener un sentido más propio del infinito,—a fin de que el pecado y la mortalidad puedan eliminarse." Y añade esta seguridad consoladora: "Este sentido científico del ser, que abandona la materia por el Espíritu, de ninguna manera sugiere la absorción del hombre en la Deidad, y la pérdida de su identidad, sino que confiere sobre el hombre una individualidad más vasta, una esfera más amplia de pensamiento y acción, un amor mas expansivo, una paz mas elevada y permanente."

Cada individuo tiene el poder aquí y ahora de aumentar "sus tesoros de Verdad y Amor" por medio del entendimiento de sí mismo y de su prójimo como expresiones individuales de un infinito Dios, Mente, Espíritu, Principio. Puede verse a sí mismo y a todos los demás como incluídos por siempre en esta Mente omnipotente, como gobernado por ella y sujeto a su eterna ley de Amor. Puede reclamar todo bien, bendiciones, gozo y felicidad como una realidad presente para sí mismo y para su prójimo. Tal correcta manera de pensar le elige a la ciudadanía mundial y es parte de su contribución hacia el establecimiento del reino de los cielos en la tierra. Jesús dijo (Mateo 19:19): "Amarás a tu prójimo como a ti mismo." La señora Eddy dice (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 266), "El Amor universal es el método divino en la Ciencia Cristiana."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Color in the Watery World

OF ALL PLACES in the world a coral reef is unquestionably the newest and the strangest from which to draw satiety in color.

When I first began going down beneath tropical waters in my diving helmet, I found myself re-living the cave-man's evolution. Whether the nearest coral was warm buff or primuline yellow was quite subservient to the fact that it might shelter a lynx-eyed octopus, and until I learned to know better, the sight of an approaching shark sent messages to portions of my brain far other than the seat of appreciation of color and beauty. It was necessary to get used to the strange costume, the complete submergence under water and the excitement of a new world of unknown life. . . .

For while the roses and peonies of our gardens may look differently in light and in shade, they certainly, when alarmed, do not dash into the ground, and when we see a tortoise-shell tabby disappear into an alley, we can be reasonably sure that it will emerge practically the same color.

One artist, Zarh Pritchard, has brought to canvas, evanescence of hue, tenuousness of tint eminently satisfying to the memory of the stroller among coral reefs. This is probably because he paints under water, seated among his subjects. No aquarium tank can ever show the pastel film of aquatic perspective. No glass-bottomed boat ever conveys the mystery and beauty of this underworld of color, for the same reason that an exhibit of pictures viewed from a gallery directly overhead can reveal nothing but frames and foreshortened canvasses.—From "Beneath Tropic Seas," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Putnam.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1944

Arab Federation: Social and Political Obstacles Face Unity Plan

Hull Disputes Lyttelton On Japanese War Cause

Washington sees chance for 'British-baiters' to stir up friction between Anglo-Saxon powers.

Lyttelton admits fault in speech, but denies intent of impugning motives of U. S. in Pacific.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21 — Deepest regret is felt in Washington over the misunderstanding caused by the reported statement of Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of War Production, that the United States provoked Japan into the Pearl Harbor attack.

Apprehension has been aroused that the Minister's remarks, which appear to have been misinterpreted, may serve as ammunition for the country's professional "British-baiters" and for those who object to the present unparalleledly close relations existing between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations.

To counter this, British officials in Washington are doing their utmost to make amends for what must be recognized as a serious diplomatic blunder. The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, who is understood to have talked the situation over with Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the trans-Atlantic telephone, is expected to call on Secretary of State Cordell Hull to offer explanations and, if necessary, an apology.

In a statement last night, the Secretary contradicted Captain Lyttelton's reported remarks and stated that the American policy which preceded Pearl Harbor was dictated by the need for self-defense and by the conviction that aid to the countries resisting aggression was for the benefit of the United States.

Opportunity for Hull Seen

Support for Captain Lyttelton is not lacking, however. There are persons who believe that he was badly misinterpreted and that Secretary Hull missed an excellent chance to put the United States on record regarding the true motives which prompted American aid to the Allies.

These persons argue that what the British Minister apparently intended to say was that the United States, through its policy of supporting the side of international right and decency, had laid itself open to attack by Japan, since the latter saw that the United States was arrayed inexorably against all that it stood for. Thus when Japan became convinced that America would not supinely accept Tokyo's plan for world domination, the Japanese militarists struck.

It has been suggested that Secretary Hull, instead of indignantly condemning Captain Lyttelton for what was actually a compliment to America's courage and idealism, might better have seized the present opportunity and stated for history that America's policies did "provoke" the Japanese aggressors and that the United States could be proud of the fact.

Anti-British Sentiment

Instead, however, the Secretary's statement may only add to the anti-British sentiment which is being nurtured on the basis of the misunderstanding. Thus, instead of being helpful, the Secretary's statement may only aid and comfort those who are using the misunderstanding for their anti-British purposes, it is held.

Many persons in Washington still feel strongly that the only thing of which the United States might be ashamed in its actions preceding Pearl Harbor is that the country didn't do more to "provoke" Japan. For this reason, these persons accept Captain Lyttelton's statement as complimentary to America's courage and foresight.

This does not, however, alter the fact that the British speech may cause the Administration considerable embarrassment. After all, this is an election year and the Administration has no desire to give its opponents any such ammunition, particularly when the ammunition comes from a British source. This fact, as much as any other, may lie behind the Secretary of State's rebuke to the British Minister of Production.

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—In a personal apology to the House of Commons, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of War Production, disclaimed today any intention of saying in a speech yesterday that United States Lend-Lease aid to Britain had forced Japan into attacking Pearl Harbor because, he declared, such a statement was "manifestly untrue."

Captain Lyttelton explained that in an interpolation in a speech which he delivered before the American Chamber of Commerce he had merely tried to make clear Britain's gratitude for aid given it by the United States before the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor.

He concluded:

"I want to make it quite clear that I do not complain of being misreportedd and that any misunderstanding is entirely my own fault.

"I ask the House to believe that the fault was one of expression and not of intention, and I hope that this apology will undo any harm which the original words may have caused here or in the United States."

Anglo-American Reaction

Mr. Eric Hawkins of the New York Herald Tribune and Mr. Virgil Pinkley of the United Press, the only American press representatives at the luncheon, both quoted Captain Lyttleton as saying in an interpolated aside that "it is a travesty of history to say that America was forced into the war."

This aside provoked prompt reaction both in Britain and the United States and a denial from Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

This was followed by a release last night from Captain Lyttleton's office of his version of his interpolation which did not include the "travesty" reference. There was no stenographic record of his talk.

"Not a Verbatim Report"

The Minister's press officer explained today that last night's statement was not intended as a verbatim report of the remarks but was "what he said as nearly as he could remember it and certainly was what he intended to say."

Morning newspapers in Britain expressed the view that Captain Lyttelton had been misunderstood.

The version of the interpolation which these newspapers cited as having caused a misunderstanding was that attributed to the United Press.

The United Press quoted Captain Lyttelton as saying: "Japan was provoked into attacking the Americans at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history ever to say that America was forced into the war. Everyone knows where American sympathies were. It is incorrect to say that America was ever truly neutral even before America came into the war on an all-out fighting basis."

Hungary Warned By U. S. to Deal Fairly With Jews

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP) — The House Foreign Affairs Committee in a highly unusual action today called upon Hungary to halt mistreatment of Jews, reminding the Axis satellite that perpetrators of "inhumane conduct" will be punished.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the Committee, issued a statement for the Committee, which seldom addresses a nation directly concerning a matter usually left to the diplomats.

"Our concern and our determination are now addressed particularly to Hungary where the lives of almost a million Jews hang in the balance," it said.

"Events show that the tide of military battle has now turned in favor of the United Nations. Let Hungary at this historic moment stem the tide of inhumanity toward the helpless people within her borders."

'Slur,' Says Lucas

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois told the Senate today that Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, had uttered "a slur against the United States" in a London speech and that his resignation should be demanded.

Textile Group of C. I. O. Wants Roosevelt-Wallace

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21 (AP)—The National Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), meeting here under the chairmanship of Emil Rieve, National President, voted yesterday to urge the re-election of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace for another term.

The Council also voted to waive both local and national initiation fees for returning veterans who join the union, and to allocate $50,000 of National Union funds for the purchase of War Bonds during the Fifth War Loan drive.

Iceland: Preview of Promise

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Mt. Hekla, Iceland's Most Famous Volcano
The World, Briefly, weekly feature appearing Wednesday

The world's oldest democracy has become the world's newest Republic.

Iceland's declaration of independence did not make banner headlines. Beside the wartime news of the day, it may have seemed a minor event.

Actually, it was far from that. It was a preview of tomorrow's promise—the promise that small nations may speak and choose the kind of government they want. To those nations, Iceland has said, "Courage!"

Not that Iceland has been oppressed. Danish rule has not been harsh. Since 1874, Iceland has had its own constitution. Since 1918 it has been an independent state, united to Denmark only by acknowledgment of a common King.

* * *

But Iceland has longed many centuries for complete autonomy. At one time it had that independence—from 900 to 1262. After a violent civil war, it became subject to Norway. Rule was transferred to Denmark in 1280.

It has, perhaps, a special privilege to be first in freedom. It is the world's oldest surviving democracy. Its Parliament—the Althing—antedates the British "Mother of Parliaments" by more than 200 years.

It is a "believe it or not" among nations. It has no jails, no army, no navy, no fortifications. It has engaged in civil wars, but never in a foreign conflict.

Until 1881, Icelandic ponies were its only means of transportation. Even today it has no railways. And was Britain's face red when it sent a railroad transportation officer to Iceland with the original British force of occupation!

* * *

Germany took a sudden interest in the island in the 1930's. "Good-will" missions arrived from Berlin. They made "good-will" surveys of land and harbors. Then, in 1939, Iceland turned down a German proposal for an air base there. It was to be an air link, Berlin said, between Germany and America.

Berlin's plan became clearer when the Nazis marched into Denmark in April, 1940. Britain immediately jumped to the protection of Iceland. American troops of occupation arrived a year later, with Althing's permission. Had Germany got there first, Iceland's harbors would have provided fine bases for U-boats, and the Battle of the Atlantic might have gone quite differently.

But Iceland's harbors have served the cause of a new world freedom, and Iceland has been the first to reap its fruit. A waiting world takes heart.

Egypt and Iraq Support Permanent Union Project

Vast mass of people know and probably care little about plan—Groups ready to accept instructions on course to follow—Animosity between various leaders complicates situation.

Following is the third of six articles analyzing the effects of new military and political developments in the eastern Mediterranean area by a correspondent recently returned to the United States after an extended assignment in the Middle East.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A friend of mine in the United States diplomatic service in the Middle East is long overdue on his leave to America, yet he refuses to leave his post at this time. And the reason he gives is that he wishes to remain until the governments of the various Arab-speaking countries have had a chance to decide whether they wish to form some sort of a permanent Arab union.

Now, there aren't many persons who would pass up a chance to return to the United States after they had spent a long tour of duty in the Middle East, but my friend's interest in the outcome of the Pan-Arab talks in symptomatic. For, to friends of the Arab, the present period is an extremely interesting one. Today, for what may be the first time since Saladin's dreams of world empire in the Twelfth century, these individualistic people are getting together and talking over the chances of a federation.

Actually, nobody is quite sure just how much of a chance there is that they will be successful. There seems to be a strong idealistic urge in that direction among the very limited educated classes and among some of the religious leaders.

Pushing Project

The influential governments of Egypt and Iraq are pushing the project as rapidly as they can, while most of the other countries have at least agreed to get together in a big round-table discussion to see just how practical the scheme of Arab union is.

As for the vast mass of the people, they know little and probably care less about the idea. They would undoubtedly give it their approval if asked to do so by their leaders, but as yet it means little in comparison with their never-ending and only partially successful task of earning enough to eat.

Nor is this the only difficulty standing in the way of a union to which the British Government, in the person of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, has already given at least nominal blessing. Foremost among the obstacles, although it is not considered politic to say so in the Middle East, is the animosity existing between the tough, picturesque and skillful King of Arabia, Ibn Saud, and some of his neighbors.

Situation Outlined

Holding the holy cities of Meca and Medina and backed by the fanatically puritan Moslem sect of the Wahabis, Ibn Saud has not always concealed his dislike for the laxity in Moslem morals which exists principally in Egypt but also in some of the other Middle Eastern countries.

The citizens of these countries, in turn, literally shudder in contemplating any regime which had even the remotest possibility of putting them under the rule of this stern monarch.

Likewise, it is no secret that Ibn Saud, conscious of the privileged position in Islam conferred upon him as guardian of the holy cities, believes that he alone should be the guiding light in any Arabic league. This brings him in direct opposition to such potent figures as Egypt's King Farouk and Premier Nahas Pasha, each of whom sees himself cast in the role of today's leader of the Arab world.

In addition to this rivalry there are at least two other major hurdles facing Pan-Arab Union. The first is the question of Palestine. Many Arab leaders, including Ibn Saud, have stated that it was impossible to build an Arabic federation so long as Palestine, predominantly Arab in population and containing the venerated Islamic shrines in Jerusalem, could not be included.

Since this is obviously impossible—neither the British nor the Jews would stand for it for a second—an insistence upon the inclusion of Palestine in an Arab union would obviously doom it.

The second stumbling block is the status of Lebanon and Syria—not so much in regard to their relations with the French as between themselves. It is customary to state that Lebanon is a Christian country with a Christian, predominantly Roman Catholic, majority. Some able students deny this, however, saying that the Christian-Moslem portions are now about even, while even the most ardent supporters of a Christian Lebanon sadly admit that the country is destined to become overwhelmingly Moslem, given their much higher birth rate.

This means that there is a solid core of opposition in Lebanon to any plan for an Arab Federation. This naturally is somewhat annoying to the neighboring and predominantly Moslem state of Syria. In fact, it is now possible to disclose that there is a considerable and growing demand in Damascus that the northern third of Lebanon, which includes the important port of Tripoli and which has a substantial Moslem majority, be ceded to Syria. Such a demand which may or may not be just depending upon the individual viewpoint, can only complicate the already jumbled Middle Eastern picture.

Trade Agreement

On the encouraging side of the ledger, however, one must place the recent trade agreement between Egypt and Palestine. This accord, which provides for a markedly greater exchange of agricultural goods between the two countries, is all the more remarkable because it is bound to benefit Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine, something which the Egyptian Government had hitherto refused to do.

While the desire to achieve a broader and more stable international base, which lies behind the efforts to set up an Arabic federation, are applauded in Anglo-American circles in the Middle East, these same circles sometimes express uncertainty regarding the future of the Moslem world.

Indeed, foreign observers seem to be divided into two classes, those who believe that the Arab can "go it" alone and those who feel that any western withdrawal from the Middle East today would automatically plunge that area back into medieval chaos and repressive feudalism.

Situation Difficult

As things now stand it is impossible to say which group is right. Egypt is a good example of why this is so. Today that country manages to limp along with the help of vast sums of Allied money. Yet whenever the Government gets into trouble, its spokesmen immediately set up a terrific shout that it can do nothing because its hands are tied by foreign power, meaning the British.

Obviously, this excuse is ridiculous in a number of cases, as, for example, when the Government delayed too long this winter in bringing aid to the malaria victims of upper Egypt. Yet the man-in-the-streets accepts this explanation and goes his way bearing the immense burden of inefficiency and downright graft which is such an integral part of Government in Egypt today.

It is for this reason that some friends of the Middle East believe that the British should withdraw entirely from Egypt. They say that this would then put the Egyptian officials squarely on their own and rob them of the possibility of blaming their own shortcomings on some other agent.

Plans Set Up To View Any Election Fraud

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The House today set up machinery for investigating any suspected election fraud this Presidential campaign year and for the first time wrote labor unions into the scope of the investigation.

Heretofore biennial investigation of Congressional campaigns has been confined to contributions that may have been made illegally by corporations or other business associations.

The House rewrote the historic inquiring resolution to make susceptible to investigation the contributions of individuals, partnerships, corporations, committees or labor unions.

In addition, attention is to be paid to "the amounts raised, contributed and expended by any labor organization, trade or business association and any other agency."

As the measure came out of the rules committee it included "any political committee" connected with a labor organization, but this language was removed on the motion of Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL) of New York, who said it was "singling out labor unions" too much.

The "political committee" phrase was intended, rules committee members had said, to apply to the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, named as a factor in the several special elections this year.

Nimitz Says He's Ready For Japanese Fleet Battle

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, June 21—Announcing that the Japanese have concentrated major fleet units between the Philippines and the Marianas, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz that he was confident the United States forces were sufficient to handle anything the Japanese hurled against them.

He emphasized, however, that naval forces were under some handicap in that they were primarily committed to the protection of land forces currently waging battles on Saipan and American warships were unable to go off searching for "adventure."

Referring to the Japanese concentration between the Philippines and the Marianas, Admiral Nimitz said, "We are assuming they have assembled everything there they possibly could use. But we have put enough muscle in the Fifth Fleet to handle everything the Japanese can muster. We went toward the Marianas with sufficient strength to make a decisive engagement favorable to us if the enemy accepts the engagement and we are hoping he will."

Positions Known

Admiral Nimitz said the "Japs know where every one of our ships are. He is free to search extensively in the Marianas area but we are not free to go searching for 'adventure.'"

The Japanese fleet, Admiral Nimitz said, appeared in an area between the Philippines and the Marianas June 18, west longitude date. They launched carrier-based strikes against our fleet on that day. As a result of several hours' attack some 300 enemy carrier-type planes were destroyed.

Simultaneously, Admiral Nimitz disclosed another 300 enemy planes were destroyed in other action since the Marianas' attack began, making a total of 600 planes that this campaign has cost the Japanese so far.

Commenting on these enemy losses, Admiral Nimitz said, "the Japanese have probably been able so far to restore all their plane losses, but whether they are able also to restore their personnel losses is uncertain. If the American Navy lost 600 planes in two or three days we would be very unhappy even with our productive power to produce replacements."

Describes Action

"So far," he said, "we have not had any combatant units sunk. We've had damage from near misses to our auxiliary vessels but they are still afloat and still servicing the Fleet as of June 18."

Admiral Nimitz explained that the Marianas were capable of considerable defense, as demonstrated by the heavy fighting on Saipan.

The Admiral said the "Japs no longer have the sea strength to use the Marianas as springboards for attacks eastward, but they do need to hold them to keep us from using them and that's what they're doing. It's a very tough fight on Saipan. We knew Saipan was heavily defended and that the Japs would fight tooth and nail to hold it."

Gain Airfields

Admiral Nimitz said that the southern one third of Saipan is now occupied by our forces and that two airfields on Saipan are now under our control. Our fighter planes, he said, will be using Aslito airfield "very soon." Naval search planes already are operating from waters adjacent to the American beachhead.

Admiral Nimitz said occupation of the Marianas by our forces eventually will force the Japanese to stay out of range of our air bases there, and will narrow the probable routes which Japanese shipping will follow and thus help our submarines by reducing the area for them to cover.

Admiral Nimitz said the Marianas will also serve for projecting further moves westward and northward, indicating possible future moves against Bonin and other islands toward Japan as well as continuance of the westward push directly toward China.

Stage Door Canteen Reopens Its Sparkling N. Y. Quarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Thronged all the evening by servicemen, the American Theater Wing Stage Door Canteen was reopened late yesterday afternoon in its remodeled quarters under the 44th Street Theater, having been closed since May 7.

Rearrangement of the facilities removes the circulation confusion that hampered activities in the makeshift quarters that were opened immediately after Pearl Harbor, and served as the model for the other seven Wing canteens that now stretch across the country.

As now arranged, the men of the services can sit at the tables and see the entertainment from all parts of the canteen, having previously picked up refreshments at the long counter where sandwiches, pie, cake, and beverages are dispensed by the hostesses, some of them nationally-known stage and screen personages.

Gala Affairs

Last night was only the first of a fortnight of gala affairs that have been arranged to celebrate the reopening of the bright and colorful quarters, which now have the air of a first-rate night club, with an orchestra of six in addition to facilities to provide mechanical music.

And last night the music for dancing was continuous for long periods, a feature which pleased the servicemen. "We don't like to have the music stop just when we get to going good," one of them remarked. With canteen hostesses as their partners the men showed a large range of ability, from those who could manage a fox trot with only two or three variations in the steps to experts who made a profession of dancing before they joined up.

Tabloid Musicals

Between the dance sessions came tabloid versions of musical and nigh; club shows now in town: "Follow the Girls," Cab Calloway's orchestra, Dean Hudson and his orchestra, and entertainers from Café Society Uptown. Notables of the stage and screen dropped in during the evening, some of them staying only briefly because of War Bond drive activities.

Among those expected to attend later if they did not get in last night, are Peter Lorre, Anna May Wong, Dennis King, Conrad Nagel, Dudley Digges, Allan Jones, Victor Jory, John Boles, Mary Martin, Eve Arden, Eddie Cantor, Bill Robinson, Paul Lukas, and Harold Lloyd.

Jane Cowl, one of the founders of the Canteen, was on hand early to take a last-minute look at the new greenrpom and dressing room facilities.

The walls are now completely covered with murals donated by well-known artists. Back of the stage is a painting that brings in the flags of all the United Nations. The pillars are now partly encased with mirrors, which add to the cheerfulness of the place, large photomurals of scenes in the old canteen greet the incoming servicemen in the entrance hall, the kitchen facilities have been modernized, and everything has been freshly painted. Theater craftsmen did the whole refurbishing job.

OPA Costs $1.33 A Person for Year

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The cost of operating the Office of Price Administration the past year breaks down on a per capita basis to $1.33 for every man, woman and child in the nation, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said last night.

In his weekly radio talk, Mr. Bowles put the bill for the rationing program at 41 cents for each person holding a ration book. Rent control cost 11 cents a person, he said, while the expense of carrying on OPA's information program amounted to 2 cents a person.

Price control cost 28 cents a person, while the remaining 51 cents was spent by local rationing boards, Mr. Bowles said.

He called it an astonishing low cost.

Heavy Troop Movements Seen in '45

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, won't attempt to predict when the war will end. And, although this country will have an overseas fighting force of 5,000,000 men by the end of the year, "the movement will likely continue at a high rate during 1945."

General McNarney's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee considering a House-approved $49,107,785,795 measure to finance the War Department during the fiscal year starting July 1 was made public June 20.

"I wish I could tell you how long it will take us to liberate Europe and to crush our foes in the Pacific," he told the Senators, but "no man can at this moment predict with accuracy the time it will take.

"I can assure you, however, that as our forces go into battle, they have every advantage which it has been humanly possible to provide. That they will win is certain. We hope that it can be done in the minimum amount of time with the minimum number of casualties, and at the minimum expense.

Deployed World-Wide

"We have today the greatest army the United States has ever mobilized. It is well-trained, equipped with superior weapons, and deployed world-wide. It is now definitely on the offensive on all fronts."

General McNarney said the 3,698,000 soldiers now deployed outside the United States exceed by more than 1,600,000 men the peak overseas strength in World War I and are only 350,000 men short of equaling the entire strength of the Army at the close of the last war.

The officer testified that the Army is making every effort to keep boys out of overseas infantry service until they are at least 19.

Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota had remarked that "we are getting quite a kick back," because, he said, the War Department made "a very definite statement when the draft age was reduced to 18 that youths of that age would be given at least a year's training before being sent overseas.

Length of Training

Reports keep coming in, Senator Gurney added, of boys who have been in the Army only a few weeks finding themselves fighting in Italy, with the result that the good faith of the War Department as well as the late lawmakers is being challenged.

General McNarney said he believed an examination of the record would show the War Department never had promised that no 18-year-olds would be used as replacements, but added:

"I have a rule in the Army ground forces that no young man under 19 years of age assigned to the infantry, will be sent overseas. If he is in an artillery unit or service unit that does not apply."

He noted that Army Service Forces get about six months' training, but that they are not normally engaged in active fighting.

In some instances, he said, younger men were taken from replacement training centers and sent overseas, but that was because of enforced demands at the fronts and the fact that Selective Service did not call or furnish 18-year-olds for several months.

Handbag 'Essentials' Weigh 'Like Tools'

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Mrs. Arthur Menken's handbag contained only the "things you need," although Ralph H. Beckley who found it said June 20 that it was so heavy he thought it contained "tools like wrenches."

Mr. Beckley found the pocketbook on a Hartford, Conn., street where it had fallen while Mrs. Menken and her husband, a newsreel photographer, were chasing a bee from their automobile, and he said the charge for mailing it back to New York was $2.80.

"Why, it was just a handbag," exclaimed Mrs. Menken at her Park Avenue home. "Compact, lipstick, ration books, money, address book, paper, and like that."

G. I.'s Get Guidebook to France

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The invasion troops carried a guidebook to France when they landed on the continent.

The pocket-size pamphlet, latest of the series prepared by the Army's Morale Services Division, contains lines on just about everything from Gothic cathedrals to the World War I song "Mademoiselle from Armentières."

And for those who ideas of the French might have been derived largely from the spicy songs and stories of the veterans of 1918, there is a sharp warning:

"France has been represented too often in fiction as a frivolous nation where sly winks and coy pats are the accepted form of address. You'd better gid rid of such notions right now if you are going to keep out of trouble."

Included in the booklet are descriptions of the country and its people, history and civilization, French phrases useful in everyday contacts, and advice on such problems as dealing with taxicab drivers. And there is this reminder of why the men are in France:

"The Allied offensive you are taking part in is based upon a hardboiled fact. It's this: We democracies aren't just doing favors in fighting for each other when history gets tough. We're all in the same boat. Take a look around you as you move into France and you'll see what the Nazis do to a democracy when they can get it down by itself."

G. I. Papas Overseas Learn About Babies

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—G. I. fathers in England, determined to get a line on junior back home, are visiting British nurseries to gape and goo at babies the same age as their own.

Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., said yesterday its London office reported the American soldiers, many of whom have never seen their own children, ask to see infants fed, bathed and put to bed and deluge attendants with questions on child care.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Wednesday, June 21, 1944

James Hats, Westmore Hairdos Make Good Combinations

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

The War has taught us thrift. We learned to be saving with materials which go into the making of our wardrobe; thrifty with our time. The hats, whether tiny head-huggers, or huge cartwheel-brim affairs, are now so designed that they go in step with this time-conservation policy.

Summer hats we're wearing can be timesavers because they can be in harmony with the hair styles for warm weather. No longer do you have to waste precious hours to restyle your hair or recomb it for every new hat you wear. The hat goes with your hairdo; the hairdo complements your hat.

Leslie James, hat-designer extraordinary to Hollywood's big name stars, and Perc Westmore, makeup and hair-style wizard of Warner Bros. studio, have launched some joint hat-and-hairdo ideas which go with one another.

Off-the-Face Trend

Whether with the brim or without, Leslie James augurs all new hats will be off the face. Westmore says such hats offer a golden opportunity to bring your hair into the limelight, show off its softness and natural beauty to best advantage. The hair style he has created goes with any of these off-the-face hats.

For this basic setting Westmore makes a V-part, starting from the crown and down toward the hair line. Then a hidden right side part within the V. Pin curls are shaped on the left side of the V-part, in reverse, to be combed into a pompadour. On the right side of the V-part are more curls, to comb out into French bangs. Sculptured curls go around the sides and in the back of the head.

To co-ordinate with the fascinating tiny head-hugger decorated with gray porcelain beads, the hair is combed from the hidden part of the V-crown toward the forehead, then turned softly on the edge of the hairline. Lifted from the contour of the face, a neat fluff of curls decorates the sides and the back of the neck.

Convertible Features

By sweeping the hidden part of the V-crown as well as of the pompadour into soft, high waves, Westmore gives perfect proportion to the face and forehead, balancing the emphasized width of the white straw templet. As does the hairdo, the hat possesses some convertible features: the plain black veil, sprayed with round, chalk-white dots, is a two-way affair. Held up by several self-covered pins, it can be pinned in front to shade the face, or in the back of the hat, falling softly to the shoulders.

An off-the-face hat has been recognized since Lillian Russell's heyday as the most flattering type of headgear. It makes a lovely frame for a pretty face and for a soft hairdo. But even in the case of this becoming hat, the hair again must go in step with the characteristics of the hat. For a wide-brimmed hat with a peaked coolie crown, French bangs are combed into a pompadour to fill the space between the forehead and the elevated hat brim. The upward swing of the brim robs the face of its breadth; to counteract that, the bangs are arranged to follow the hairline across the forehead. The sides are swept into soft reverse rolls. The curls are turned under into a rich page-boy in the back, fitting neatly into a flower-bedecked snood.

Each hairdo has been designed for the individual hat, but the virtue of the new hair styles lies in the fact that they are completely interchangeable. With a very minor change of a curl here or a roll there, each new hat can be taken off or put on without disturbing the over-all harmony of the hair style.

Longworth

The Leslie James-Perc Westmore dictum that a special coiffure should be designed for each new hat is demonstrated in three poses by Julie Bishop, Warner Bros star. Left, she wears, a James original large-brim straw and a Westmore pompadour contrived from French bangs. Center, her locks keep step with the popular 1944 templet. Right, her flowing hairdo is topped by fuchsia felt head-hugger covered with multicolor beads.

Charm and Romance of Old World Jewelry Transplanted By Aileen Dunkin to Little Shop in Quiet Ohio Town

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the quiet air of distinction one finds in the broad, shaded streets and comfortable New Englandish houses of Granville, Ohio, it is somewhat of a surprise to come upon a shop there which announces by means of a dignified card in the window that the proprietor is a designer of fine jewelry. One just doesn't expect jewelry makers in a placid little college town far from a metropolitan center—so we went in.

A tall, handsome woman looked up and greeted us as we entered. She was bending over an old treasure chest in the rear of the shop, before which sat a young girl and a sailor, exclaiming with delight as she told them about the beads, necklaces, bracelets, and bangles that they were taking one by one from the trays. She was Aileen Dunkin, whose name the shop bears, and the young people were customers who had come in "just to look." Knowing the thrill of opening an old chest and discovering the treasures inside, she had let them entertain themselves, for it was near closing time at the end of a quiet afternoon. Before we came in she had been telling them the stories of rare old pieces the chest held.

Aileen Dunkin's name is comparatively new to Granville, for she opened her shop there only last summer, but for 14 years it has been known in Palm Beach, where she had her shop on Worth Avenue, and in Harbor Springs, Michigan, where she also had a shop for many years. Two years ago she closed both of these for the duration and moved with her husband, Dudley Paul, to Granville where his business interests took him.

Now, of course, it was no longer possible for her to make trips to remote places in the world, as she did before the war, to find rare old pieces that could be converted into handsome costume jewelry for American women. But she had much on hand so she rented a little store building in Granville and resumed her business.

Customers Seek Her Out

Her experience is like that of the man who made the mousetrap. People come to her door. Often they bring with them a bracelet of great grandmother's or a necklace that was left to Cousin Sarah by Great Aunt Maude, which they want made over. It is this type of work Aileen Dunkin most enjoys. The moment she looks at an old piece of jewelry or an antique ornament she can visualize its possibilities. In her collection is, for instance, a George Washington button, set in a ring of copper and silver. There are ancient Russian coins fashioned into a bracelet, old fan handles holding a magnifying glass, old Russian embroidery decorated in pearls which she has made into a brooch. There are seahorses plated in silver, and numberless other original and beautiful pieces.

In addition to making jewelry, she makes perfumes and toilet waters, having learned some years ago from a friend who studied in Paris and Algiers.

Other Talents Too

Sculpturing and block printing are other arts in which she occasionally works, also.

She began her study of arts and crafts at the University of Wisconsin and after her graduation was married to Byron Dunkin, M.D. She taught Dr. Dunkin how to do the work she so much enjoyed, and later they opened together a little shop in Louisville. He passed on some years after, and she carried on for a time in Louisville, then found the openings in Michigan and Florida. She was married to Mr. Paul four years ago and he, too, shares her enthusiasm for old jewelry, although he is not a craftsman.

BABY DIET HINTS

The cooking and straining process in Gerber's Strained Prunes and Gerber's Strained Applesauce removes all but a small proportion of crude fibre. This is very important in food prepared for the delicate digestive systems of infants. Only sun-dried California prunes are used, because they are exceptionally high in iron.

The applesauce is made from choice apples. Try these two Gerber's strained fruits next time!

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Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

Chicks Lose Out as Family Takes Over Cozy Quarters

By Hazel Cederborg
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The interest in a play house is universal. It is an expression of man's longing for a roof of his own, taking shape early, an impulse to be fostered whenever it appears.

The hutting instinct follows the same general pattern in all children though it may differ in detail, depending upon the resources at hand and the imagination of the individual child or group. In our own family we have run the whole gamut of types. Over the years there have been huts indoors and out, above and below the ground, each more elaborate than those preceding and each the fulfillment of a phase of growth. The first was merely a blanket draped over a table; the last is a comfortable little house complete with living facilities.

The Cabin, as it is now called, stands apart from the others not for its superior comfort alone, but also because it offers all of us an escape from every day living. Safe and snug in our own backyard, not more 60 feet from the house, but what magic in those 60 feet. A few hours alone, or even minutes, and we emerge with a new viewpoint. And when we are gathered there together for picnics, talk or what not, we feel the warmth and depth of family unity as we never do in the big house.

With Eyes of Optimism

Only a family of confirmed optimists could have seen possibilities in it that spring morning eight years ago. In the beginning it had been a hen house, but not a chick that had ever lived in it would have recognized it as his home. However, we are all salvagers at heart, and endowed with more than a little imagination, so before we were even settled, we began work on it.

From the beginning it has been more or less of a neighborhood project with that first summer all the middle-aged children learning to use hammer and saw and to work together. Naturally, there were occasional differences of opinion, but they were forgotten when we sat down, as a group, to the first meal cooked at the outdoor fireplace and served in the Potato Bin, as we then called it.

Fall marked the beginning of cub-scouting for most of the boys, and they immediately took it over and renamed it The Den. For the next three years there was always a project afoot, motivated by the fact that the facilities for various types of handwork were conveniently at hand and the boys could work undisturbed. They had work tables and benches, shelves to display their collections and a use for everything they made.

Little Sister Takes Over

When the cubs became scouts, quite naturally there was a lag in interest, for the activities of this group, planned as they are to broaden horizons, take boys away from home. The Rattlesnake Patrol, however, still used it as headquarters though Little Sister who was now growing up was gradually taking it over for her group. For several years it served as a setting for all the make-believe play little girls so enjoy, and it assumed a distinctly feminine air, in spite of its masculine name, The Shack.

Then the girls began to follow in their brothers' footsteps. Clubs at school, classes at the Y. W. C. A. and the Community Center began to claim more and more of their time.

It was about then that the boys started to drift back. They were entering another phase in their development, and they were beginning to work more purposefully with tools. The Shack furnished a natural outlet for them. They reroofed and painted it outside, wired it for electric lights and built bunks. Then they gave it a new name, befitting its elegance, The Cabin.

Though all of us continue to use it, there is a tacit understanding that the boys have first right to it. Evening after evening they gather to listen to the radio or play games or just talk as adolescents so love to do. Sometimes one of them "sleeps over" with our boy, and as we in the big house look out at the little house so cozy and safe, we realize anew how much it has meant to us through the years in terms of both work and play.

From hen house to Cabin! It's been an interesting experiment in backyard living, and the years ahead are bound to be richer for being shot through with memories of it. Those of our neighbors who are poultry enthusiasts, are intimating that we could be putting it to better use. Eventually I suppose we will complete the cycle, when our own brood is gone, for raising chickens, too, is one of the elemental experiences of life. But not yet. We'll still forego the luxury of our own fried chicken a little longer and cut down on our egg consumption if necessary. We still have need of it as a little house.

Try New Color Combinations When Making Slip Covers

By Sue LaHeist
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like many other things conducive to simplified living, slip covers can be fun. Certainly they are home-making wisdom. Furniture that you hope to replace after the war needs no apology when it's smartly, individually tied in with other furnishings, as well as with your own day-by-day living, by the nature of its coverings.

Today's slip covers are as trim as the original upholstery they effectively cloak. In many cases they are designed to give the effect of upholstery. Others are frankly covers, with beguiling skirts to your floors, appliquéd designs on flirtatious pleats.

Reflect Individuality

If you're inclined to be clever, you can apply that quality to your slip-cover making. Your friends will say, "Even Ellen's slip covers effect that delicious sense of whimsy!" If you prefer the simple, tailored, uncluttered things of life, your coverings take the same straight and narrow lines your suits do, taking or leaving the knife-pleat with equal smartness. Frail femininity, fond of ruffles, frills and furbelows, denied her in L85 fashions, finds them to heart's content in frivolously full-skirted coverings. Yes, the slip covers you make or have custom-made reflect your individuality as vividly as your favorite bonnet does.

Gone are the days when gaily printed floral chintz marched up and down the living rooms of homes the country over. Bravest of slip coverers have shunned the chintz and with it the loose, Mother Hubbard fit so often found on pieces slip-covered by "loving hands at home." Seeing such pieces, one is reminded of the descriptive phrase used by a friend in describing her first set of slip covers for a couch, "It was just like making bloomers for an elephant." An ounce of ingenuity plus the ability to apply it to the job at hand has produced slip covers from fabrics once definitely labeled "dressmaker." Here are the print-with-plain cotton combinations, the quilted percales, ginghams, and muslins that give a landed gentry look of simple luxury, the good-looking denims, sailcloths, and seersuckers, that prove to be practical-plus.

If your dreams for a postwar home include experimental color schemes, slip covers offer wonderful testing grounds. Try that melon with olive combination in a temporary medium of sailcloth slip covers and see how it takes when it's lived with day after day. See whether chartreuse with navy will have a sombre effect by doing denim and sailcloth covers of them. It's a wonderful way to prove your point to a skeptical family or to avoid more costly learning later.

Slip covers are also practical at a time when adjusting-to-a-thermometer needs are great. Pine green, chalk white, denim blue, will make you exclaim, "It can't be the same furniture!" while you remain calmly impervious to summer temperatures.

Slip cover your dining room chairs in crisp yellow or rose gingham and just see what happens to family appetites—even the food will taste better.

"How?" you ask, "I've never made a slip cover in my life."

Helpful Suggestions

Many women's magazines have offered helpfully explicit articles on how, when, and where to slip cover, complete with photographs or line drawings, dimensions, diagrams, everything to give a novice the feeling of having had scissors placed in her right hand and fabric in her left. Alert department stores, urged on by eager fabrics buyers, have innovated slip-cover schools, where those who buy their fabrics may turn from buying to individual instruction on where to pin, when to baste, how to miter corners, and wonderful tailoring details once considered the secrets of decorators' shops. Special instruction in slip cover making, with personal attention devoted to trimming and finishing features, is also offered at the sewing centers maintained by a large sewing machine company.

Study your rooms, your family's way of living, consider colors and fabrics, then begin to slip one over on your home. Use slip covers the way a fine dress designer does a muslin model, as a design for your postwar color schemes. Use them as a camouflage corps does foliage, to cover what you don't want prying eyes to see. Use them as "protective coloring" for keeping home morale high because home surroundings are so fresh and crisp and gay!

Salvaging Soap

When bars of soap become too small to use, sew into a muslin or Turkish toweling bag to fit the hand. Tack on a loop for hanging. Use for cleaning bath tubs, sinks, or to make a quick suds for laundering small pieces.

Dry out between usings. This conserves soap and washing powder, and provides a handy scrub mit, always ready.

Timely Tips on Trends

Refurbish Your Furs

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you having a fur coat restyled? Then you can have it made to conform to your individual requirements. If you like a full lap-over in front for protection when wintry winds blow, you may choose a tuxedo swagger which is practically double across the entire front when wrapped around, but hangs smartly tuxedo fashion when released. Sleeves of this style are wide with wind breaks, of course, to keep out stray breezes. Deep turnback cuffs match the tuxedo.

* * *

The fall shoulder line is easy and smooth with much less padding, and sleeves are cut wider to fit over suits. A semiraglan shoulder slenderizes the "over-size-twenty" figure, while a shirred yoke treatment fills in a thinner figure for a becoming line.

* * *

The fitted coat shows surprising acceptance, as does the sport swagger in the seven-eighths length. And Chinese inspiration is seen in a coolie coat with lovely straight lines, slit skirt, and a narrow standing collar.

* * *

If you find that some skins are worn past wearing and you are unable to match them satisfactorily, the ever-useful short jacket is a possibility. Perhaps you will have enough for the 32-inch coat combined with fabric for collar and closing, or even a tuxedo cape to be worn with a favorite dress or suit. Whichever style you choose, be sure to ask your furrier to let you try on a muslin pattern to determine whether the lines are right for you before signing the work order. Plan ahead so that your furrier can proceed with economy of labor, and your coat will be ready when you need it.

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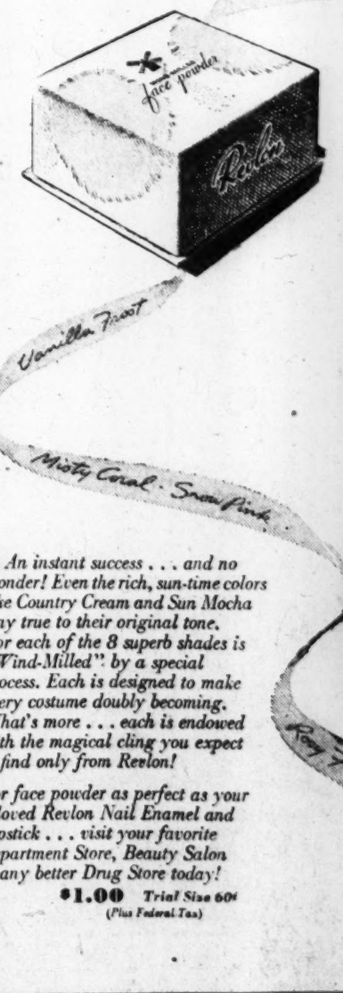

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Nationalist Units in Midwest Continue Fight for Isolation

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 21—A new political-action group organized here to influence postponement of the European invasion which has failed in its chief aim, continues in operation and forms, with a number of similar units, the bulwark of the isolationalist line in the home-front battle, the one presumed to have been liquidated by the Pearl Harbor attack.

The Women's League for Political Action, headed by Mrs. Grace G. Keefe, former Secretary of the Militant We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc., follows closely the antiwar, anti-New Deal, anti-British line of this and other groups whose activities have helped to give rise to the designation of this area as the center of American isolationism, or iso-nationalism, as it is widely called.

There is no great fear expressed here that activities of this kind will have any marked effect on the war effort itself, but rather that it foretells an impulse to withdraw again after the war into a truly isolated nationalism.

Recent statements from headquarters of the Women's League have been built around an effort in support of the resolution of Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois, demanding postponement of the European invasion pending an investigation to determine its necessity to United States security. The League quotes such recent statements of Miss Sumner in the House as: "Who cares whether Europe is ruled by Hitler or Stalin?"

Circulars Distributed

Thousands of circulars urging action to interfere with this major military step in the Allied offensive against Hitlerism have been distributed by this group, many in front of churches on Mother's Day.

Statements of Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, and Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, attacking Allied programs and promoting a nationalist view are quoted by the League.

Meanwhile, another long-familiar and widely active group identified on the isolationist or nationalist side, the Citizens U. S. A. Committee, headed by William J. Grace, once questioned by federal authorities investigating sedition here, is continuing its program criticizing the New Deal foreign policy and conduct of the war.

Currently Chicago is hearing from or about Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling and Joseph McWilliams, both active here on the side of vigorous nationalism.

These two, with a number of others, are on trial on sedition charges but organizations in which they were prime movers are working as hard as ever.

Whether what is loosely called "fascist thinking" is as prevalent or more so here than in other parts of the country is impossible to determine, but since the isolationist issue developed, attention has been focused on Chicago by the frequency and nature of events in this field.

On the question of anti-Semitism there has not yet come to attention here the type of outright verbal and physical attack which has caused a dangerous situation in other centers such as Boston, but there have been incidents enough to suggest the need for corrective action, in the view of Leo Lerner, North Side civic leader. Alleged anti-Semitism in public schools, declares Mr. Lerner, is marked. He charges that those who seek to counteract this development are blocked by political influences in the school system, dominated by the Chicago administrative machine.

Assessment of the spring elections still leaves doubt about the full significance of trends associated with this iso-nationalist issue. Many feel it is more than coincidental though, that Illinois voters indicate their opposition to Rooseveltism by giving 500,000 ballots, not to New Deal opponents such as Wendell Willkie, outspoken internationalist, but to the candidate of the ultra-isolationist Chicago Tribune, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Other Side Active

On the other side, meanwhile, is continued activity by groups such as local adherents of Friends of Democracy, and a political-action group called Independent Voters of Illinois, organized by Courtenay Barber, Jr., former head of the local unit of Fight For Freedom. Influential also in this field is the Textbook Commission of the magazine The Protestant, right now concentrating on the defeat of Charles J. Anderson, Jr., nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, and declared to be anti-Semitic in his views, a charge which he denies. Mr. Anderson is supported by elements widely classified as fascist, including Gerald L. K. Smith.

Many on the nonnationalist side, and with Republican leanings, find encouragement in the fact that neither Mr. Anderson, nor Stephen A. Day, candidate for Illinois Representative - at - large and allegedly one-time friend of convicted Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck, are openly, or at least actively, supported by the Republican machine.

Widener Mansion Slowly Stripped Of Its Elegant Furnishings at Auction

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 (AP)—A white marble showplace of Victorian elegance was slowly stripped of its costly furnishings today, every clack of the auctioneer's hammer detracting from the glory that once was Lynnewood Hall.

"What am I offered?"

The auctioneer's words echoed strangely through the gilded ballroom where anyone with the price could claim the bronzes, the crystal chandeliers, the intricate tapestries that surrounded Joseph E. Widener, financier, turfman and art connoisseur, until his passing on last October.

More than $50,000 was bid in yesterday with some of the most expensive furnishings—such as a nine-piece Louis XV carved and gilded tapestry suite designed for the Royal Palace at Versailles—still to be sold before the auction ends Saturday.

Highest bid to date has been $2,200, which took a pair of bronze Dore andirons. Three glittering chandeliers went to a Philadelphia taproom proprietor for $425 apiece.

Samuel T. Freeman & Co., the auctioneer, declined to place a value on the more than 1,000 items, which range from elaborately monogrammed pots and pans to tapestries from the Italian marble walls of the dining room.

But few if any "bargains" were in the offing. A small, eager woman bid $25 for a Russian silver and enamel coffee service small enough to fit in her handbag. It finally sold for $800.

U. S. Output Maintains Even Pace; Employment Drops 150,000 a Month

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Employment in war-manufacturing industries has dropped an average of 100,000 workers a month this year, the Commerce Department reported.

Jobs in nonwar industries have declined almost 50,000 a month, the report said, adding:

"Manpower shortages in some individual plants persist, but the general trend is downward."

The Department predicted this trend would continue in war industries, but that employment in nonwar jobs would remain about the same during the second half of this year.

The drop in war jobs was attributed to "continued increase in efficiency, coupled with more certain knowledge of the size of the working force required for war output."

In general, business activity during the second quarter of this year has maintained an even pace, the report said, with fluctuations among major industries largely canceling one another.

Textile Union Council Hits Future 'No Strike' Pledge

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21 (AP) — The National Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), claiming to represent 450,000 textile workers, adopted a resolution yesterday opposing the continuation of labor's "no strike" pledge into the postwar period.

In noticeable contrast to the promise of Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. longshoremen's leader, to abandon the strike indefinitely, the Council resolution termed work stoppages "labor's most powerful weapon," which should not be surrendered.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN—Deeply moving study of man who accepts Nazi order, forsakes obligation to home and friends, finds that all he sacrificed leads to his own destruction.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.

ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN—Entertaining selection of incidents, with Fredric March portraying title character satisfactorily.—M. Y. C.

ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.

ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE—Co-ed fun, with Andy confused for once because girl whom he wishes to help is twins.—M. Y. C.

AND THE ANGELS SING—Better than ordinary musical because of strong cast.—M. Y. C.

AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.

BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary, thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.

BERMUDA MYSTERY—Fast action helps maintain interest in conventional murder melodrama. Most scenes in New York.—M. Y.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS—Interesting version of "Outward Bound," with "ghosts" who find consequences of earthly behavior.—M. Y.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.

BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.

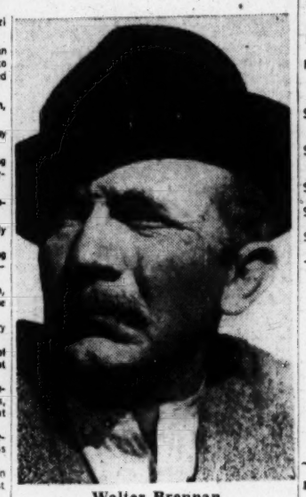
BROADWAY RHYTHM—Elaborate musical about summer theaters, with Technicolor dance sequences. Talented cast.—M. Y. C.

BUFFALO BILL—Technicolor biography of scout and showman dealing with earlier years in West but not forgetting later career. Elaborately staged battle with Indians.—M. Y. C.

CALIFORNIA JOE—Good Western about Civil War effort to take California from Union.—M. Y. C.

CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—M. Y. C.

CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE—Professor stages swing "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.



Walter Brennan
In "Home in Indiana"

IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.

IT HAPPENED TOMORROW—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y.

JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.

JAMBOREE—Rural entertainers make good on radio in program musical.—M. Y. C.

JAM SESSION—Light musical in Hollywood setting, with six dance orchestras.—M. Y. C.

JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about drudge who spends inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman.—M. Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

RATIONING—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.

ROGER, TOUHY, GANGSTER—Factual story of racketeer, his imprisonment and his recapture after escaping. Scenes of brutality and slayings.—M.

ROOKIES IN BURMA—Glowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.

ROSIE THE RIVETER—Musical farce about two girls who occupy room nights that is shared by two men during day, in fashion of old farce "Cox and Box."—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodelaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.

SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.

SAILOR'S HOLIDAY—Columbia studio activities made subject of passable dualler.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SCARLET CLAW—Sherlock Holmes runs down mysterious murderer terrifying Canadian village. Passable thriller, for double bills.—M.

SECRET COMMAND—Strong cast in melodramatic story of shipyard saboteur defeat.—M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEE HERE, PRIVATE HARGROVE—Amusing adventures with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.

SEVEN DAYS ASHORE—Lightweight farce about three sailors on leave.—M. Y. C.

SHE'S FOR ME—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y

SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All unsurprisings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.

SHOW BUSINESS—Good backstage musical about rise of lowly vaudeville performers.—M. Y. C.

SHINE ON HARVEST MOON—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.

SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.

SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SONG OF BERNADETTE—Lourdes legend in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD—Pleasant musical about 'teen-age groups who help to harvest crops, introducing new singing talent.—M. Y. C.

SONG OF RUSSIA—"Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.

STARS ON PARADE—Light musical about ambitious Hollywood youngsters.—M. Y. C.

STORY OF DR. WASSELL—Gary Cooper as dauntless physician who got wounded sailors out of Java through his resourcefulness. Technicolor, with romantic interludes as relief.—M. Y.

SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.

TAMPICO—Fair spy melodrama involving girl and two men who sail tankers.—M. Y.

TENDER COMRADE—Romance, with comedy trimmings and overtones of tragedy, about wives whose husbands have gone to war.—M. Y.

TEXAS MASQUERADE—Hopalong Cassidy poses as Boston dude to great discomfiture of landgrabbers. Good workaday western.—M. Y. C.

THE IMPOSTER—Jean Gabin in strong performance as murderer who assumes new identity and does heroic service. Fair melodrama.—M. Y.

THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.

THEY MET IN MOSCOW—Jolly Russian musical romance.—M. Y. C.

THE SULLIVANS—Story of family life centering around five boys who heroically served their country.—M. Y.

THE WHISTLER—Man, thinking himself responsible for fatality, engages unknown person to assassinate him, then frantically seeks to escape. Engrossing but morbid melodrama.—M.

TWO GIRLS AND A SAILOR—Handsomely produced musical dependent on cast and band rather than story to hold attention.—M. Y.

UNCENSORED—British thriller about ingenious ways of issuing news in defiance of Nazis.—M. Y.

UNCERTAIN GLORY—Melodramatic duel of wits between French detective and criminal. Paul Lukas excellent as detective.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND GUERRILLAS—British melodrama of underground activities. Along familiar lines, with battle scenes for excitement.—M. Y.

UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.

UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Fair bedroom farce with good cast.—M. Y.

VOICE IN THE WIND—Czech pianist, persecuted by Nazis, perishes in exile when on verge of reunion with wife. Happiness before invasion shown in romantic-musical flashbacks.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.

WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve state.—M.

WYOMING HURRICANE — Entertaining western composed of stock materials.—M. Y. C.

YELLOW CANARY—British thriller about English girl who appears to be in service of Nazis. Well-made topical melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T RATION LOVE—Campus musical built on a co-ed's whimsical notion of rationing eligibles during wartime shortage of manpower. Not distinguished for taste.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

ATTACK—Hour-long Government documentary, photographed by Army Signal Corps, ably depicting New Britain campaign, with abundant evidence to show difficulties of jungle warfare.—M. Y.

HOME IN INDIANA—Pleasant rural melodramatic comedy, in Technicolor, of life in the trotting-horse set.—M. Y.

MAN FROM FRISCO—Melodrama of rise of aggressive young engineer who works out new and faster ways of building ships.—M. Y.

SOUTH OF DIXIE—Program musical about pretended Southerner of historical connections. He runs into feud, but duly escapes to cash in on film version of his adventures.—M. Y. C.

STARS ON PARADE—Fair musical, though without name players title might lead one to expect, about aspiring vaudevillians who put on show to exhibit their talents.—M. Y. C.

THEY LIVE IN FEAR—Trite melodrama about anti-Nazi refugee in America, with trivial high school romance as key element in discrediting him.—M.

COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.

COBRA WOMAN—After many adventures, gentle princess who is rightful ruler of Technicolor South Seas kingdom is placed on throne and cruel sister is ousted.—M. Y.

COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.

COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY AND THE SENORITA—Roy Rogers rides and sings way to victory over rascals who would cheat little ranch girl.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.

CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison and their escape.—M. Y.

CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.

DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures, with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.

DAYS OF GLORY—Tragic romance of Russian man and girl, guerrillas, who sacrifice themselves to stop German advance.—M. Y.

DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M. Y.

ESCAPE TO DANGER—Fair spy melodrama, made in England.—M. Y.

EVE OF ST. MARK—Strong version of stage play about Philippine defenders who decide that democracy is worth risking everything for.—M. Y.

FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.

FALCON OUT WEST—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.

FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.

FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Spoof of little theaters for better-than-average addition to Bamptstead series.

FOLLOW THE BOYS—Collection of good vaudeville acts in story about camp shows.—M. Y. C.

FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP—Adventures overseas of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair, as entertainers.—M. Y. C.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.

GASLIGHT—Combines, with debatable taste, roles of romantic hero and villain in shocker.—M.

GIRL IN THE CASE—So-so comedy melodrama about sleuth who rounds up spy ring.—M. Y.

GILDERSLEEVE ON BROADWAY—Radio favorite in characteristic difficulties.—M. Y. C.

GIRL CRAZY—Song and dance romance in Western setting with Gershwin music.—M. Y. C.

GOIN MY WAY—Bing Crosby as Roman Catholic priest who gets old city parish out of financial difficulties. Pleasant picture of its sort, strong in musical interest.—M. Y.

GHOST CATCHERS—Fairly entertaining musical with extravagant comedy.—M. Y.

GOYESCAS—Spanish romantic melodrama, well-acted and sung, presenting Imperio Argentina in dual role, with musical interludes.—M. Y.

GUADALCANAL DIARY—Realistic war melodrama describing heroism and hardships.—M. Y.

GUNG HO—Thriller based on capture of Makin by Marines. Strong cast.—M. Y.

HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.

HAIRY APE—Softened melodramatic version of O'Neill's tragedy of stoker who could not understand why lowly origin and coarse labors should set him apart.—M.

HAT CHECK HONEY—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.

HEROES ARE MADE—Russian picture showing how youth was turned into skillful guerrilla during first World War.—M. Y.

HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HER PRIMITIVE MAN—Passable farce about girl anthropologist who sets out to embarrass nature-taking author.—M. Y. C.

HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HEY, ROOKIE—Program musical with army camp background.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.

HI, GOOD LOOKIN'—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.

HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.

HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical with much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.

HITLER GANG—History of rise of Nazis put forward as factual record.—M. Y.

HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.

HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.

HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.

HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN—Spy melodrama with as traitor, for a change, the heroine.—M. Y.

IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.

IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE MAN'S REVENGE—Preposterous shocker that has comic moments but becomes dubious when story goes gruesome.—M.

KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.

KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.

KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY—Opera-bouffe version of Stuyvesant's stewardship of the New Amsterdam. Good singing.—M. Y. C.

LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADIES COURAGEOUS—Melodrama that accents personal problems of women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contribution.—M. Y.

LADY AND THE MONSTER—Tidbit for chiller-diller trade, with mentally-askew natural scientist seeking to keep deceased person's brain functioning.—M.

LADY IN THE DARK—Fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and then marries man.—M. Y.

LADY, LET'S DANCE—Skating star as refugee Cinderella in pleasant romantic comedy.—M. Y. C.

LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.

LARAMIE TRAIL—Western with pair accused of crime, shooting it out with culprits.—M. Y. C.

LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.

LUMBERJACK—Scenic interest adds appeal to this film, showing Hopalong Cassidy outsmarting landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y

MEET THE PEOPLE—Fair musical about shipyard workers and young singing actress. Bert Lahr helps with fun.—M. Y.

MEMPHIS BELLE—Factual report of bomber raid on Germany. Stirring unheatrical heroism.—M. Y.

MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile rive session.—M. Y.

MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.

MOON OVER LAS VEGAS—Marital misunderstand ings in musical of dubious taste.—M. Y.

MR. SKEFFINGTON—Self-centered society flirt who, when she loses beauty, is deserted by all but husband whom she long disdained.—M.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY BEST GAL—Stage aspirant gets chance at last, in story that breaks into song and dance under slightest provocation.—M. Y. C.

MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.

MYSTERY MAN—Routine Cassidy series item with two defeats for cattle rustlers.—M. Y. C.

NAVY WAY—Conventional but effective melodrama about how boys learn spirit of Navy.—M. Y. C.

NEGRO SOLDIER—Government film tribute to services of Negro fighting men.—M. Y. C.

NIGHT OF ADVENTURE—Program melodrama about detective who neglects wife, ending happily when he gets her out of jam.—M. Y.

NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.

NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.

NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.

NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Girm material, able acting.—M. Y.

NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.

NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.

NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y. C.

OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.

PASSPORT TO DESTINY—Farcical cockney girl decides to do something about Hitler.—M. Y.

PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE—Convicts escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PHANTOM LADY—Murder mystery with guilty man building suspicions against friend.—M.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.

PIN UP GIRL—Technicolor extravaganza with songs and night club scenes for Betty Grable's following, with Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown as fun-makers.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.

PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of tortures endured by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	64	64	64	
Adams Ex ½pg	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	*2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	41⅜	41¼	41½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	17	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	— ¼
Alleghany Corp	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Alleghany pf	39	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
Alleg LudSt! .70e	15	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	19	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	151	151	151	—1
Allied Mills 2e	10	30	30	30	
Allied Strs 1	4	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	2	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	13	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	111	111	111	
Alpha P Cem ½e	3	22	21¾	22	+1
Amal Leather	44	37⅛	31½	33¼	
Amerada Pet 1⅓e	1	97½	97½	97½	
Am AgChDel 1.20	8	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½ag	8	68	67⅜	67⅜	— ¾
Am Bk Note .60e	26	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 † 5)		64½	64½	64½	+1
Am Bosch ½e	19	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e	*15	44½	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	29	11	10⅜	10¾	— ⅛
Am Can 3	9	90½	89½	89⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	†150	177	176½	177	— ¼
Am Car&Fdy 4g	9	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Am Car&F pf1¾ae	3	79¾	79⅛	79¼	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	6	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	†140	119¼	118½	118½	— ¼
Am Colortype .30e	1	12½	12½	12½	
Am Crystal Sugar	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Am Distil	36	28	26½	26⅞	+1¼
Am Encaus Tiling	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Am Export L 2	4	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am&FP Sn pf 3k	2	86	86	86	—2½
Am&FPS7pf3½ak	5	95½	94½	94½	+1
Am&FP 2pf	20	2	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am Haw SS 1⅓e	1	54½	54	54	
Am Hide & Leath	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	75	74⅜	74⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice	35	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 1⅓e	1	70	70	70	
Am Internat .20e	2	9	9	9	
Am Invest Ill .60	5	9⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive⅓e	28	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	90¼	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	10	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am M&Met ⅓e	18	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal ⅓e	11	24⅜	24¼	24½	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†200	37	36¼	37	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	24	48⅞	47½	48⅜	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	11	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e	97	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	49	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Roll Mpf4½	†730	73¾	72¼	72¾	— ⅛
Am SafetyRaz ⅓e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Seating ⅓ag	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†110	29	29	29	
Am Smelt & R 2	29	41⅞	40⅝	40⅞	
Am Smelt&RpfA 7	† 63	156¾	155¼	156¼	+ ¼
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	149	148	148	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	18	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores ⅔ae	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Am Stove .60e	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	126¼	126¼	126¼	—1¼
Am Sum Tob 1e	4	30¾	30	30⅜	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	23	160⅛	160	160	
Am Tobacco 3a	4	70	69¾	70	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	9	70¼	69¾	70	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	† 30	150	150	150	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ⅓ae	48	13¾	13⅜	13¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	15	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	130	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Woolen	54	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	3	81⅝	81½	81½	— ⅜
A Zinc L & S	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Anaconda Cop 1e	57	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Anac W&C ⅓ae	† 10	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Angos Copper ⅓e	2	11⅛	11	11	
APW Paper	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Armour & Co	24	6	5¾	5¾	
Arm&Co prpf 4½ak	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork⅓e	24	43½	42¾	43½	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ⅓e	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20e	9	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds ⅓e	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
"Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 10	94	94	94	—1
Atch T & S F 3e	17	68¼	67¾	68¼	— ¾
Atch T & S pf 5	1	65½	65½	65½	
Atl Coast L 12e	1	41¾	40½	40½	— ½
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
At Refining 1.60	19	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	† 50	112	111	112	+1¼
Atlas Corp 1.20	20	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Atlas Powd1⅓ae	†180	60¼	59½	60	—1
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	116½	116½	116½	
Aust Nichols	27	12¾	11¾	12	+ ⅜
Aviation Corp. 10e	107	4¼	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loco'ct⅓ae	22	20	19¾	19⅞	
Balt & Ohio	37	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	11	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	
Bangor & Ar	6	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Barker Bros ⅓ae	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	† 30	50	50	50	
Barnsdall Oil .60	19	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	21	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	4	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	10	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼a	† 20	106⅜	106⅜	106⅝	—1⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	6	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Bell Aircr 1e	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	12	40⅝	40	40	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19	19	19	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods 1⅓e	6	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	27	62⅞	61¾	61⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	
Black&Decker1.60	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	23	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	14	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
BohmAl&Br 1.40	4	52¼	52	52	— ½
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2	1	42	42	42	
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+1¼
Borden Co .80e	16	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	39	38⅝	39	— ¼
Boston Maine 3e	74	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1e	1	40	40	40	
Braniff Airw .60	18	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	15	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	16	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1¾
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓ae	15	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ⅓ae	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	19	10¾	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	38	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†410	180	172	172	—9
Budd Mfg55pf5	† 90	66¾	65½	65⅝	— ½
Budd Wheel ⅓ae	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Bullard Co ⅓e	2	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	6	30¼	30	30¼	—1⅛
Burr Ad'Mach .40e	20	15	14¾	15	
Bush Tenn ⅓ae	16	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼ak	† 20	49	49	49	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	10	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ⅓ag	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ⅓ae	1	14½	14½	14½	
Byers pf 7	30	81	81	81	+1
Byron Jackson ⅓ae	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	4	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	14	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .40e	9	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ⅓ae	7	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
Can Dry GAle ⅓ae	4	29	28¾	29	— ½
Can South Ry 3	† 50	41½	41½	41½	— ½
Canad Pacific ⅔ae	81	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	4	48¼	47¾	48¼	+1¼
Cans C & O 5	† 70	111⅛	111¼	111¼	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5	4¾	5	
Case Jl Co ⅔ae	23	78⅜	77½	78	— ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	13	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅜
Celanese Cp 1-35f	14	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	9	97¾	97¼	97¾	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†120	18	17⅞	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½	27	21	20½	22	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	6	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 50	110	110	110	— ⅛
Cent VioletaSug 1g	16	27	25¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	11	11	10¾	11	+1
Cero de Pas 1⅓e	10	34	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	16	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Certain-teedpf 6k	2	69	68¼	68¾	— ⅛
Chain Belt ⅓e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Champ Pap&F ⅓e	6	26¼	26⅛	26½	
Champ P&F pf6	† 10	112½	112½	112½	
Checker Cab ⅓	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	14	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ¼
Chet Corp Va .80	10	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill ⅓pg	4	7	7	7	— ¼
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Chi Grt West	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾ak	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	6	26½	25⅞	26	— ¾

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,618,970
1944 volume to date	117,403,335
1943 volume to date	164,033,338

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Mail Or .30e	5	18¼	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	18	57⅜	57⅛	57¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	7	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Chile Cop 1e	† 50	27½	27½	27½	+1⅛
Chrysler Corp 1⅓ae	43	96	94½	95½	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½	†340	105¾	105¾	105¾	
City Stores	2	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Clev CC&SL 10	† 10	180	180	180	+25
Clev E I pf 4½	† 10	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅛
Clev Gr Br 1e	3	44¾	43¾	43¾	—1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	18	54⅜	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
Cluet Peab 1e	18	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	
Coca-Cola A 3	10	65½	65½	65½	— ½
Colgate-Pim ½aa	12	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ⅓ae	2	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
Collins&Aik pf5	† 10	110⅜	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
Col & South	†130	22½	21½	21½	—1⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 70	24	23½	23½	+ ¼
Col & South 2pf	† 40	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
ColumB'cast A.80e	7	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
ColumB'cast B.80e	5	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	109	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	9	82½	81½	81½	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 20	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
Colum Pict ½ag	25	22	21	22	+1
Coml Credit 2	1	43	42½	43	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	13	48⅛	47¾	47¾	—1⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	29	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	94	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Com & So pf 2¼ak	9	83	82⅞	83	
Com Ed 1.40	28	27⅝	27½	27½	
Conde Nast ⅓ae	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1e	3	28	28	28	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 4¼a	30	97	97	97	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	43	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	118	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	106	106	106	
Cons Film Ind	26	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	65	25½	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	34	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	41	31	30¾	30¾	
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	20	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½	†190	104¾	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Container Corp ⅓e	6	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	17	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108½	108½	108½	—1¼
Cont Can 2e	9	42¼	41¾	42	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	71	7¾	7½	7⅝	
Cont Oil Del .60e	6	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1⅓e	1	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
Copper Bess pf3	† 40	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Cont Steel ⅓ae	1	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
Copperweld Stl .80	19	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 30	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	35	58¼	57½	57½	—1⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	183	183	183	+3
Cornell-D E .40e	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
Coty Interna	†	3	3¼	3	
Crane Co 1	30	26¼	25¾	26⅛	
Crane Co pf 5	†120	107¼	106¾	106¾	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅓e	9	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork ⅓ae	6	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	9	17⅜	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	†	4	100	99⅜	99⅜	
Crucible Steel 3g	16	34	33½	33¾	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	79½	79	79	
Cuba R R pf	†150	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	23	16⅛	15⅞	16	
Cudahy Packing	6	26½	26	26½	
Curtis Prods 1½	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Curtis Pub pf4½	† 10	105	105	105	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	116	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Curtis Pub pf5g	†150	115	114¼	114½	+ ½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
Curtis-Wright ⅓ag	99	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	26⅛	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	9	14¼	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	23	44¼	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35½	35½	35½	
Del & Hudson	37	32¼	31¾	31⅞	— ½
Del Lack & West	33	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	9	20⅝	20¼	20½	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†120	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Diam Match 11g	6	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf11g	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Diam T Motor ⅓ae	*8	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	53	35¼	33½	34	+1
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	97	97	97	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ⅓ae	1	17	17	17	
Dixie C A 2½	† 30	45	45	45	
Doehler D Cast ae	1	39½	39½	39½	
Dome Mines h1.60	10	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Aircr 5g	13	53¾	52⅞	52⅞	—1⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	125¾	125¼	125½	—2½
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111	111	111	
Dresser Mfg 1e	6	36⅜	36	36⅜	— ⅛
Durbin Int	5	10¼	10	10	
duPont de N 1⅓e	7	160	156½	156½	—3½
duPont pf 4½	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¾
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	†100	119	118	118	—1¼
Eagle PichLd .30e	4	12½	12½	12½	
Eastern Air L	18	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	9	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ½
Eastman Kodak 5	4	170¼	170	170	
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Ei&Mus Ind .08e	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2e	1	44	44	44	— ¼
Electric Boat ⅓ae	10	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	19	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	66¼	66¼	66¾	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	92½	92½	92½	— ½
El Storage Bat 2	3	42⅞	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	54	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†140	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅜
EPS$5½pf5½	†430	100	99¾	100	
Eng PS $6 pf6	† 60	102½	102	102¼	+ ⅛
Erie R R 2e	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	50	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	6	57⅞	57½	57½	+ ⅛
EurekaVClean ⅓ae	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Evans Prod 1⅓e	2	13½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse 1a	7	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	16	23	22¼	22¾	
Farns Tel & Rad	30	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	† 90	102	102	102	
Fed M & S 3.2e	6	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Federat D Strs1½	10	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ⅓ae	*1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	6	47¾	46⅞	47¾	+ ⅛
Firestone 1⅓ae	4	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Flintkote .30e	22	25⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	† 20	106	106	106	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	*1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30	30	30	
Follansbee Stl	6	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	†180	49	48½	48½	
Food Mach .70e	5	63	61	63	+2
Foster Wheeler⅓ae	3	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf	† 10	102¾	102¾	102¾	—2¼
Francisco Sugar	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
Frueh4½pf	†120	114	112¾	112¾	
Gabriel Co	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	19	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Gamewell 1⅓e	† 60	42	42	42	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	26	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¼	† 30	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
Gaylord Cont ⅔a	9	18	17¾	17⅞	
Gaylord Cpf2¼	† 30	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	12	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	3	105¼	105	105	—1
GenAmTrans 1⅓ae	4	46	45½	45¾	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30e	15	8⅜	⅜	8⅛	
Gen Baking pf8	† 10	151	151	151	+1
Gen Bronze .30e	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	8	6¼	6	6⅛	
Gen Cable A	3	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½ak	1120	95½	94½	95	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	3	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	70	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	14	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 20	114	113¾	114	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	76	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Mills5pf5	† 10	129	129	129	+ ¼
Gen Motors 1⅓e	79	64⅛	63⅝	63½	— ⅜
Gen Out Ad ⅓ag	5	9	9	9	
Gen Prec Eq 1	7	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
Gen Printink .20e	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6	†	20	106	106	106	— ½
Gen Pub Service	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¼
Gen Refract .60e	7	23⅛	23

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5¼
American Barge Line Co	11⅜	12½
American Hardware Co	29½	31⅛
American Manufacturing	41¼	44¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31½	33¼
American Wringer Co	8⅛	9
Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	33¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4½
Arlington Mills	46½	49¾
Art Metal Construction	23⅝	25⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19	20⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	7⅛	7⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅝	20
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	21⅞	23¾
Boston Wov H&Rubber	37½	40¼
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	32	34¾
Campbell AS Co Inc	6¾	7¼
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34½	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅝	18
Colonial Stores	18¼	19⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	39⅜	42⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28½	30⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	28¾
Draper Corporation	71¼	74½
Durez Plastic Chemical	62⅝	66¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	17
Eastern Corporation	9¼	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21½
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅜
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26⅛
Food Fair Stores Inc	44⅞	47⅞
Fruit of the Loom	36½	39
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅝
General Machinery	22½	24⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	49	52
Graton & Knight Co	8¼	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88¼	90¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34	36
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	58	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	⅞	1⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅜	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf R	19½	21⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23	25¼
Hooker Electro Chem	31¼	34
International Detrola	12⅞	13⅞
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	19¾	21⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	26½	29¼
Landers Frary & Clark	16⅛	18⅛
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6½	7¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	108	112
Marathon Paper Mills	54¼	57½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61	64¼
Merck & Co	42¾	45¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¼	50½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅝	23⅛
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	10¼
Nashawena Mills	17½	19⅛
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	74	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¾	86⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅝	32½
National Chemical & Mfg	5	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	13⅜	14⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¼	60¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	50¼	54
Nicholson File Company	34¼	36¾
Nonquitt Mills	32¼	35¼
Ohio Finance	9	10⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¼	44¼
Parker Appliance	11⅜	12⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson Co	44¼	47¼
Rochester Telephone Co	14¾	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	36
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	5⅛	..
Sanford Mills	42½	45⅛
Submarine Signal Co	31¼	33¾
Tampax Inc	5⅛	6¼
Time Incorporated	62¼	65¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	17¾	18½
U S Envelope Company	67⅞	72¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	93¾	97½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	106	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27	29¼
Webster & Sawsey Co	9¼	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	15¼	18¼
Warren Bros Class C	10⅞	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12½

Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	15⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	..
Brockton Gas Light	83½	91¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106⅛	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	15⅞	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24⅛	26¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¼	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	49¾	52½
Haverhill Electric	26⅝	29¼
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79¾	83¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅝	19
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32½	35
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	27¼	29
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58½	60½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	106	110
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	96½	100½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	40¼	43¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	39¼	42¾
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	75⅞	81½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	22½	24¼
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48½	51
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31¾	35⅝
Agricultural (1.40a)	72	78½
American Alliance (1a)	20½	22¼
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	17⅞
American Insur Newark (1.20a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¼	55¼
American Reserve	14¼	15⅝
American Surety (2½)	56⅞	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	77½	82½
Boston (.16a)	555	580
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	21⅞
City of New York (.3e)	17	19
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45¾	47¾
Contin Casualty (1.20a)	36⅜	39¼
Federal (1.40)	46¼	49¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59	63
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅛	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23¾	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	44¼
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅝	8¾
Great American Insurance	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	26½	28½
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (1.4e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co North America	83¼	85¾
Jersey Insurance New York	36¾	39¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8¾
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	66	69½
Merchants & Mfs of NewYork	5⅜	6¾
Merchants Fire Association	44	47½
National Fire (2)	56½	59½

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STEEL

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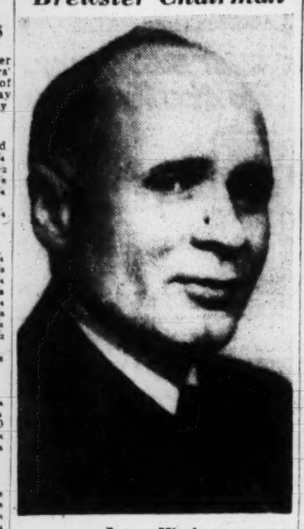

James Work

Elected chairman of the board of Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, succeeding Harry Morton, who resigned. Mr. Work, who was chairman until the Navy took over operations in 1942, was elected to the board again last month. The number of board members has now been reduced from nine to five.

National Liberty (20a)	6⅛	7¼
National Union (3a)	165	175
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	24¼	26¼
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¼	46½
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	13⅞
North River (1)	21⅝	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	5⅞
Northern (3a)	86½	91
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47½	50
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	77	81
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅜	35⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (.g)	4⅝	6½
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	63½	66½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¼	44¾
Security (1.40)	32¾	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	115⅛	121
Standard Accident	60¼	64
Travelers (16)	462	477
United States Fid & Guaran (1a)	35¼	37¼
United States Fire (2)	47	49¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	66½	71⅝
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	32⅜

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.97	4.35
Amerex Holding	26.00	27.875
American Business Shares	3.74	4.10
Axe Houghton Fund	15.08	16.22
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.24	105.46
Boston Fund	18.07	19.43
Broad Street Investing	29.83	32.25
Bullock Fund	15.74	17.25
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	27.79	29.88
Chemical Fund	9.93	10.74
Christiana Securities Co	2660.00	2760.00
Commodity Corp	7.15	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	39.75	42.75
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.57	23.17
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.21	14.19
Equitable Invest Corp	31.78	34.17
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.25	40.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.30	20.79
Fund Investors Inc	23.69	25.90
General Capital	34.71	37.22
General Investors Tr	5.52	5.94
Group Sec Inc Fully Adm Sh	4.38	4.82
Do Backman Shares	7.06	7.56
Do Sted Shares	3.73	4.11
Incomp Investors Tr	22.79	24.51
Instit Sec Bank Group	89	98
Inst Sec Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.25		S-1		27.72
B-2	31.89		S-2		14.22
B-3	22.91		S-3		11.13
B-4	11.53		S-4		5.26
K-1	19.48		K-2		22.24

Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.20	..
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.16	10.07
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	22.41	14.10
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.04	11.81
Mutual Invest	11.47	12.54
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.47
New England Fund	12.98	13.99
New York Stocks		
Automobiles	6.83	7.52
Railroads	5.63	6.26
Railroad Equipment	7.14	7.86
Steel	6.19	6.82
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.50	23.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	52	57
Putnam Fund	14.77	15.45
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70	7.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.49	3.83
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.14	98.02
Spencer Trask Fund	15.16	16.14
State Street Invest	42.77	45.98

	Bid	Asked
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.89	18.55
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.50	7.25
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.86	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.05	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.07	5.84
Nattion Wide Sec	3.90	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1952	2.19	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.92	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.82	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.49	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.82	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	31.25	33.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¼	119¼
Arkansas Pw & Lt $7 pf	106¾	110¾
Birmingham Elec $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Cen Illinois Pub S $6 pf	92¼	96¼
Central Pwr & Lt 7 pf	115¼	119¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	115¾	119¾
Jamaica Water Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Water Sup $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Pwr 7 pf	103¼	107¼
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	103¼	107¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	97	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31¼	34½
No States Power Del 6 pf	66¾	69¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	76¾	79¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	103¾	107¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Public Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¾	107¾
Penn Pwr & Lt $7 pf	100¾	104¼
Public Service Colo	24⅞	26⅞
Public Service Ind	17⅞	19⅞
Public Service Ind 3 pf	106½	109½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¼	114¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¼	109¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	109¾
San Diego Gas & Elec	13¼	14¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19¾	21¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	118	..
Southwestern Public Serv	14⅞	16¼
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	16⅛

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	16⅞	18
Piper Aircraft	7⅝	8½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7½	8½

House Moves To Restore Old Postal Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House convinced that increases in postal money order rates provided by the recent tax bill would react against the service by driving business to private agencies, has moved to restore the lower rates and at the same time to simplify the system for the great majority of users.

The old rates, ranging from six cents on amounts up to $2.50, to 22 cents on orders of between $80 and $100, were increased 66⅔ per cent under the 1944 Revenue Act, effective March 26. The increase, written into the legislation by the Ways and Means Committee, was over the vigorous protest of the Post Office Committee.

The latter group subsequently reported out legislation which was passed by the House this week repealing the action and restoring the old rates.

Earlier, it approved legislation, also passed by the House, to establish a "streamlined" form of money order, to be called "postal notes," for handling small sums up to $10 for a five cent fee.

Both measures are pending in the Senate.

The postal notes would be printed in dollar denominations up to $10, could be purchased by the user in any volume and used at will. Odd cents would be covered by affixing stamps.

The Post Office Department estimated that the postal note plan would care for over 70 per cent of the business and about 25 per cent of the total amount of money transferred by regular postal money orders, which last year amounted to $4,500,000,000.

Savings in the cost of operation resulting from the adoption of the postal note plan, the department said, would be sufficient to justify repeal of the increased rates.

Representatives of larger mail order firms testified before the post office committee that their receipts of postal money orders already had been sharply curtailed since the increased rates went into effect.

Unless repealed, the committee said, "it can be reasonably predicted that jthese increased fees . . . will reduce greatly the volume of business offered to the post office."

The service should be protected, however, the committee said, because "the postal service is the only organization equipped to provide a means of transmitting money for all the people. Banks and other organizations supply only those who live in the large towns and in places located on railways."

Texas Pacific Road Financing Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a proposal by the Texas Pacific-Missouri Pacific Terminal Railroad of New Orleans to issue $6,040,00 of new bonds.

These would be 3¾ per cent mortgage bonds, series A, due June 1, 1974, to be sold at 100,879 and accrued interest.

The company will use the proceeds in connection with redemption of a like principal amount of its outstanding first mortgage 5½ per cent gold bonds, series 1, due Sept. 1, 1964.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.58¼	1.58	1.56¼	1.57¾	
Minneapolis	1.58⅜	1.54½	1.54½	1.55	
Kansas City	1.50¼	1.48½	1.48½	1.49¾	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.57¼	1.55⅜	1.55⅞	1.57	
Minneapolis	1.53⅜	1.52¼	1.52¼	1.52⅝	
Kansas City	1.50½	1.48¼	1.49¼	1.50	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.58⅜	1.56⅞	1.57¼	1.58	
Minneapolis			1.53¼	1.53½	
Kansas City	1.51⅜	1.50⅜	1.50½	1.51	
July Oats					
Chicago	.73¾	.73¾	.73¼	.73¾	
Minneapolis			.74¼	.77	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.09½	1.08⅝	1.07¼	1.07⅜	1.08⅜
Sept.	1.10⅛	1.10¼	1.08¼	1.08⅜	1.09⅞
Dec.	1.13	1.13¼	1.10½	1.10⅝	1.12¼
May	1.16	1.16	1.13⅜	1.12½	1.15¼
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.22	1.22⅜	1.21⅜	1.21⅜	1.22
Sept.	1.11¾	1.11⅝	1.10⅜	1.10⅝	1.11⅜
Dec.	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	1.10¾	1.11	1.11½

Wool

Grease

July	....	....	....	93.5n	93.5
October	....	....	....	92.5n	92.5
December	....	....	....	90.0n	90.0
March	88.5	88.8	88.5	88.0b	88.5
May	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0b	84.0

Tops

July	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.0b	133.0
October	126.7	126.7	126.5	125.8b	126.5
December	123.9	123.9	122.8	122.8b	123.9
March	117.4	117.5	117.2	117.0b	118.3
May	114.0	114.0	115.4	115.4t	115.9

bBid. tTraded. nNominal.

Cotton

July	21.61	21.73	21.61	21.68	21.55
October	20.99	21.04	20.96	21.01	20.92
December	20.73	20.78	20.68	20.78	20.63
March	20.47	20.56	20.47	20.55	20.29
May	20.30	20.33	20.28	20.33	20.17

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

Nov	....	....	....	1.50n	1.50

Eggs

Oct	40.06	40.30	40.05	40.20	39.95
Nov				40.35b	40.00
Dec.	40.30	40.50	40.25	40.35	40.00

Potatoes

Nov	....	....	....	2.95n	2.95

n-Nominal. b-Bid.

Boston Stocks

June 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	109	109	109	109½
.20a	Bird& Son. In	15	15	15	14⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	68¾	68¼	68½	68¾
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	21¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39⅝	39½	39½	39¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	7½	7½	7½	7¼
..	Bos & Prov	31¼	31¼	31¼	29
.44a	Cliff Min	60c	60c	60c	45c
.50a	Cop Range	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
	E Gas&Fuel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2.25a	EG&F pf	35½	35½	35½	35¼
4.50	EG&P pr pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66⅝
..	E M St Ry	5	5	5	4½
..	EMSR pf B	68	68	68	68
..	E Mass A	17¼	17	17	18
2.00	East SS pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
.75b	Emp Group	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
.25a	Gilchrist	12	12	12	12¼
2.00a	Mergenthaler	57½	57½	57½	57⅞
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
	New River pf	6c	6c	6c	5c
.20a	Reece But H	11	11	11	11¼
	Reece Fold M	2¼	2	2¼	2
.60	Shaw Assoc	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1.20a	Torrington	34¼	33⅞	34¼	34¾
2.50	Unit S M	72	72	72	72½
1.50	Un Sh M pf	42½	42	42	42½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Sheep in Cotton Clothing

These sheep with the odd look are wearing cotton coats designed by University of Wyoming College of Agriculture experts, the purpose being to find out if the protection afforded by the coats, both to the valuable fleece and the fitness of the sheep, warrants their cost. Experiments so far show that under favorable conditions the coats will more than pay for themselves.

Experiments With Cotton Coats For Sheep Found Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARAMIE, Wyo.—Each winter and spring in the Red Desert section of Wyoming southwest of here run a flock of sheep with strange aspect. For they are wearing closely-buckled cotton garments, some of white, some of brown.

Experiments with cotton coats for sheep have been conducted for about four years by the University of Wyoming College of Agriculture. The purpose, according to Robert H. Burns, director of the experiment, is to determine whether health is improved, lamb loss lessened, and fleece improved.

Perhaps the most important point is the latter. Wearing the coats has been found definitely to have improved the quality of fleece, prevented its being loaded with dirt, and lessened loss from the clutching brush which snags off handfuls of fleece as a sheep passes through.

Coats cost from 45 to 80 cents apiece, and it has been discovered that if they can be made to do for two seven-months seasons, being put on in October and removed at shearing-time in the late spring, the flock-owner will save money. Worn during an 11-month season, they did not do so, one of the chief reasons being that if worn in the summer on the high ranges, the coats get badly snagged or torn off.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's stock market was really something to write home about.

It was the best market, in terms of average gain, in over a year.

It was a market in which volume increased as prices increased—almost always a bullish sign.

It was also a market in which the rise started with the cheap stocks, but then was taken over by the "leaders" or higher-grade issues—also a good sign.

Best Bullish Sign

But the best sign of all was the fact that the market broke out from the trading range of the last 11 months, on the upside, and burst through the ceiling to make new highs for the industrial averages since May, 1940, the month of the First Battle of France, and new highs for the railroad averages since 1937, the year of the quickie depression.

The market made many outstanding records last week. Volume was the best for any full week in over a year. Friday was the first 2,000,000 share day in 1944. Saturday saw the heaviest two-hour trading volume in almost two and a half years—since the month of Pearl Harbor.

And while New York share prices were booming, so were those in London, and also on heavy volume. London prices rose to the highest levels since the war started, and the number of "bargains" reported was the highest in London since November, 1942, the month of the landing in Africa.

The upswing in the market seemed to start in the cheap automobile shares, led by Willys-Overland, the star performer of the week, and including Graham-Paige, Nash-Kelvinator, Packard, Hupp and Continental Motors. One explanation of considerable age in the Street is the prospect that in the reconversion of the automobile industry the larger companies may be kept at war production while the smaller companies are allowed to convert back to turning out civilian passenger automobiles.

Another Auto Merger

But a more exciting explanation was in that word of ancient glamour—merger. For what it is worth, the guess is that Mr. Sorensen, formerly of Ford, and now with Willys-Overland, may head up a new merger of the smaller companies. The idea is a natural even if it doesn't work out. There are only a half dozen smaller companies left, and put together they would make a very good-sized contender to convert the Big Three of GM, Ford and Chrysler into a Big Four.

But the market seemed to be saying something considerably broader than this. After the little motors had started the market on its upward jump it was taken over by the higher-priced stocks of the bigger companies, and incidentally General Motors and Chrysler also made new highs for the year. But the subsonic frequencies or groundswell of the market seemed, as in recent weeks, to be favoring "peace" and "reconversion stocks" against the war stocks.

The market's action was particularly good because it defied two previous habits of the last two years. It had been accustomed to go down on peace and victory talk and this time it went up; and it had been accustomed to go down, or at least to hesitate, during war-loan drives, but this time it went up during the very week, and beginning on the very day, when the largest war loan of all to date was launched.

Market Up on "Certainty"

If there is any "they" in Wall Street that puts up stocks, "they" were busy selling war bonds, and the conclusion must be that stocks went up under their own steam and for the simple reason that in the tug of war of the previous fortnight, following the invasion, bullish sentiment decisively prevailed and the bears were sold out.

In the "technical" terms of the chart-readers, the market has now worn its way upward through the resistance level between 135 and 145 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages and broken out on the upside. The industrial averages lifted to a closing price Saturday at 147.28, which was above the top of 145.82 of last July; while the railroad averages, by closing at 41.23, penetrated the previous high at 40.53 made this spring. Thus the rails "confirmed" the industrials.

One explanation of the market's abrupt rise may be found in the certainty-uncertainty theory invented and used exclusively by this correspondent. By this theory the market's major response is not to whether the news is essentially favorable or unfavorable to investors, but whether the outlook for the next year or so is essentially certain or uncertain. The outstanding illustration of this was in the early 'thirties when the market rose on the comparative certainty of what the Roosevelt administration would do—it would unravel the financial conventions, put the gold standard indefinitely on ice, and run deficits indefinitely.

The opening phases of the war from September, 1939, through the spring of 1942 reflected uncertainty as to whether the Axis could be defeated. The last 11 months' hesitation indicated uncertainty as to whether Fortress Europe could be successfully invaded. The market's vacillation in the early weeks of this month indicated uncertainty as to whether the beachhead toehold in Normandy could be made to stick. The rising market of last week says it can, and that victory is as sure as taxes.

Reconversion News Favorable

A more pedestrian and therefore perhaps more reliable interpretation of the market's rise may be seen in the lively cluster of news items from Washington last week indicating that at last the flood-gates of reconversion have opened. The War Production Board is going to let surplus raw materials be used for civilian production. The services are going to let the WPB's new Production Economic Committee, under the indefatigable Charles Wilson, know in advance about prospective cut-backs, and PEC—a set of initials to keep an eye on—will then decide where the cut-backs are to be made, so that contractors can make their plans ahead and X-Day—the day of German surrender—can be a day in which civilian output can take up the slack in U. S. production capacity.

Of course, X-Day will never come any more than M-Day ever came, in the shape expected, but at least there is likely to be more advance planning and less confusion when that something comes that is like it, than there was in 1940 and 1941. And that, of course, should benefit the "peace" and "postwar stocks." At least that is what the stock market, in the rarified atmosphere of dignified guessing, seems to say.

Eastern Expert Attacks Parity Freight Plea

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Counsel for eastern states opposed to reducing freight rates in the South and Southwest contended today that the Interstate Commerce Commission lacks authority to "remake the economic map of the country through drastic rate divisions."

Parker McCollester of New York said "claime of discrimination" had captured the imagination of newspapers and others but ICC was barred by transportation law from ordering the new system of rates "unless the present system is unlawful."

"We in this country do not as yet have a system of state planned economy," Mr. McCollester declared.

Says South Unhampered

The South, he argued, has failed in attempts to prove that relatively higher rates have either hampered Southern industrial development or interfered with free movement of processed goods from the South to the East.

Mr. McCollester criticized testimony given by Southern economists during hearings on the case

Sports News

Mrs. Zaharias Is Now Facing Stronger Foes

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP) — The psychological edge Babe Didriksen Zaharias seems to have over the field in the women's western open because of her rocketing 250-yard drives is beginning to evaporate.

As the No. 1 wartime women's tournament today narrowed down to 16 survivors in the second round of match play, Babe was coming into contact with veteran campaigners who have no illusions of being beaten — before they start out.

Babe's opponent today was Ann Casey of Mason City, Iowa, a seasoned competitor who holds closely to par figures. Although the Beverly Hills, Calif., athlete is expected to reach the scheduled 36-hole final Saturday, she may be forced to quit "scrambling" for her pars before doing it.

Not Over 80

Babe hasn't been over 80 during the tournament, but she has paid frequent visits to the stretches of rough—gambling with wood clubs to get out — and has wandered into most of the traps dotting the par 38-37—75 Park Ridge landscape. However, her powers of recovery have been remarkable—but even these may forsake her against an able foe.

Babe is listed in the upper bracket, one which includes such outstanding players as defending champion Patty Berg of the Marines and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., the 1943 open runner-up—both of whom yesterday advanced to the second round.

Miss Germain Favored

Favored in the lower bracket was Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, 1943 western amateur champion, who scored a 9—7 victory over Mrs. Thomas Nolan of New Castle, Pa., for the biggest winning margin of the first round. Observers were backing Miss Germain and Babe to work their way into a championship showdown.

But Miss Germain, fresh from her win in the New Rochelle, N. Y., 54-hole Red Cross tourney, today had to dispose of Mrs. Joanne Barr Tracy of Dallas, Texas. Other experienced players remaining in her bracket are Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., the 1940 women's western junior champion who eliminated Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., 1-up in yesterday's closest match; Phyllis Otto of Omaha; and Margaret Gunther of Memphis, Tenn.

New Green Coach

HANOVER, N. H., June 21 (AP)—The signing of Walter M. Marshall, former Notre Dame guard, as varsity line football coach at Dartmouth College, was announced today by William H. McCarter, Athletic Director.

Marshall was a teammate of Head Coach Earl Brown at Notre Dame in 1936 and 1937. He was a member of the varsity squad for three years.

The appointment of Marshall gives Dartmouth an all-Notre Dame coaching staff, since Milt Piepul will return as backfield mentor.

BRAVES FIELD Double-Header Tomorrow
1st game 3:15 p. m., 2nd game, Twilight, 5:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2195
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9600

Johnny Peacock Is Making Good With Philadelphia

BULLETIN

Today's double-header between the Braves and Phillies was postponed. There will be two games between the same clubs at Braves Field tomorrow, the first starting at 3:15 p. m. Al Javery and Jim Tobin will pitch for Boston.

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Your old friend and mine, Johnny Peacock, has gotten away to a good start with the Philadelphia Phillies. Sold out of the Red Sox organization earlier this month, the mule trader from Fremont, North Carolina, has stepped into a semi-regular catching job under Freddy Fitzsimmons. And he likes it in Phillie.

"Fitzsimmons is giving me every opportunity to play regularly," Peacock said upon arrival in town for a series with the Braves. "He is a real fine fellow to work for. If I can keep hitting in this league I'll be all right. I think I can."

Batting .364

As he awaited the start of this delayed series with the Braves, Peacock sported an attractive .364 average for his five games in the National League. He had caught in four of them and pinch hit in another. He left the Red Sox with an .000 figure, having been in only four contests from April 30 to June 2.

Of course, if Johnny should develop into an asset at Phillie, Joe Cronin cannot be blamed for guessing wrong. The Red Sox paid a lot of money for the catcher, giving him a $20,000 bonus as a free agent for signing a contract back in the off-season of 1936-37, after having been cut adrift from the Cincinnati organization by Commissioner Landis. And John never did quite live up to his price tag here.

Big League Type

When Roy Partee came along last spring and looked like one of the best young catchers in the business, and when Cronin bought the capable Hal Wagner this spring, Peacock—and Bill Conroy—were pushed into the background.

We hope that Peacock makes good in Phillie. He is a conscientious fellow, a hustler who keeps trying. Although not a long hitter, his choke singles and doubles pattern him as a good clutch performer. The sight of the fellow sitting at the far end of the Red Sox bench, pouring words of wisdom into the eager ears of some young pitcher, was a familiar one. Johnny deserves a thorough chance to stay in the big leagues. He is the big league type.

When the Braves close their Allston series with Philadelphia tomorrow, it will be Bob Coleman's final appearance here for some time. On Saturday at the Polo Grounds he opens a 17-game tour which takes him to five cities and ends at the All-Star Game intermission early next month.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox disappointed their followers yesterday by losing two to the Athletics, 5-4 in 11 innings and 2-0 . . . But such a day as that could happen to Joe Cronin at any time in this unpredictable American League scramble . . . It does not stamp out his pennant hopes . . . Rather, fans should expect such upsets without warning . . . Tex Hughson's five-game winning streak was snapped in yesterday's opener, a twilight affair . . . Bobo Newsom's fast ball was too much under the lights in the other game.

* * *

Tthe Cardinals have won nine straight from the Cubs in the N. L. . . . Bucky Walters of the Reds now has 11 victories . . . Tony Lupien seems to have clinched the first base job with the Phillies . . . The Red Sox are home Friday for a week-end series with Washington . . . Friday, incidentally, will be the first local Ladies' Day for about three weeks . . . Hughson will probably pitch again on Saturday here.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP) —Ever hear of a school for baseball coaches, in which the small-college, prep, and even sandlot tutors could learn a few trade secrets from the game's big-timers? . . . During the off season, most big-time college football coaches appear at one or more such schools but as far as this department can learn, Alabama's coaching school is the only one that includes baseball—and it is out for the duration . . . When he resumes activities, Coach Frank Thomas plans to call on such former 'Bama and major league stars as Joe Sewell and Riggs Stephenson as instructors . . . New Jersey prep coaches also hold a baseball school, but otherwise it looks as though the tutors were muffing a lot of opportunities to help themselves and to get some assistance from the big leagues.

* * *

Private Edward O. Spratt of Greensboro, N. C., a pre-aviation cadet at Keesler Field, Miss., puts in a claim for the world's sit-up record . . . Averaging one sit-up every six seconds from noon to midnight, Spratt reached a total of 6,429 to beat the mark of 6,034 set by Sergeant Edward Beranek of the AAF Training Command School at Yale . . . At the finish Spratt explained: "I could have gone on for a quite a while, but I figured I might as well get some sleep for the next day's training."

* * *

The A. A. U. is seriously considering night track meets in case the championships remain in New York, because afternoon attendance has been so unsatisfactory. Fewer than 4,000 customers turned out last week end . . . Clifford "Cactus Face" Duggan, the Steagles' tackle, plows Victory Gardens all day and rides a highway patrol car at night in Oklahoma City . . . Ultra-exclusive note from N. Y. U.: Basketball was the most popular intramural sport at N. Y. U. last season with 814 participants out of a total of 4,872 . . . Gil Torres, Senators' third baseman, wears extra-long pants, like Al Simmons, to conceal what probably are the thinnest legs in major league baseball . . . When Elmore Harris, the Morgan State College "unknown," turned the heat in a 400-meter trial at the AAU track meet, defending champion Cliff Bourland asked Wes Wallace, "Where is he going?" . . . Cliff found out when he sat on the sidelines and watched Harris win the title.

* * *

Tomorrow's Great Lakes-Lawrence College baseball game will be a clash of lieutenant commanders. Both Mickey Cochrane of the Sailors and Coach Joe Kronzer of Lawrence's V-12 team hold that rank.

Boston Batting

Braves

Wright	.444	Ross	.235
Holmes	.311	Workman	.222
Ryan	.296	Hofferth	.185
Klutts	.283	Wietelmann	.175
Masi	.277	Etchison	.171
Phillips	.271	Sandlock	.083
Nieman	.261	Huston	.000
Macon	.250		

Red Sox

Doerr	.336	Bucher	.235
Johnson	.324	McBride	.233
Fox	.315	Metkovich	.222
Tabor	.281	Culberson	.222
Wagner	.278	Conroy	.176
Partee	.265	Lake	.133
Cronin	.258	Lazer	.071
Newsome	.236		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	5	3	Javery	3	3
Tobin	7	7	Klopp	0	1
Andrews	5	6	Cardoni	0	2
Barrett	4	7	Hickey	0	0

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Barrett	2	0	Judd	1	1
Ryba	6	1	O'Neill	2	3
Hughson	9	3	Woods	2	5
Hausmann	4	2	Johnson	0	2
Bowman	5	3	Terry	0	6

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	33	26	.559
1½	Boston	31	27	.534
3	Chicago	26	25	.510
3½	Detroit	29	29	.500
4½	New York	26	28	.481
5	Philadelphia	27	30	.474
5	Washington	27	30	.474
5½	Cleveland	27	31	.466

Results June 20
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4. (11 inns.)
Philadelphia 2, Boston 0.
New York 3, Washington 1.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3. (10 inns.)
St. Louis 5, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.

National League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	37	16	.698
8	Pittsburgh	29	23	.549
8½	Cincinnati	29	25	.537
8½	New York	30	26	.536
11	Brooklyn	28	29	.491
13½	Boston	24	34	.414
15	Philadelphia	21	36	.412
17½	Chicago	17	31	.354

Results June 20
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 7, New York 4.
Philadelphia-Boston, postponed.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Near church and Boardwalk; run. water, priv. baths, $1.50 day up; splendid heat. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

ORANGE, N. J., 66 Cleveland St.—Large, small, studio bedrooms next bath; block to trains, buses, shops. Or. 5-9797.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 6 South St., corner Chestnut Hill Ave.—Double room, twin beds, kitchen privileges, piazza. Call mornings.

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LADY, Christian Scientist, wants room, board and some care; Manhattan or Brooklyn. PL 5-8148 (N. Y. C.).

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CAN take three girls 8 to 14 in harmonious, modern, country home; cultural training given by loving tutor-nurse. Write B. J. BERWALD, 88 South Awixa Avenue, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y., or telephone Bay Shore 4353.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping; fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

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Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. PRO. 0092.

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Double $8 (using old ticking) Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2621.
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 383 Boylston Street, Boston.

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SACRED SONGS
SILENT PRAYER — Kerr
BOW DOWN THINE EAR — Stout
COME, WALK WITH LOVE — Kerr
HE MAKETH WARS TO CEASE — Yeakle
60c each—4 for $2.00
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
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CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins
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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
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Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE
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RUGS Carpets — Cleaned — Repaired
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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER — NOTARY
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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ATLANTIC CITY

KENTS RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surrounding Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1200 Pacific Ave.

BLOOMFIELD

"CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION"
LIPTON'S
BLOOMFIELD
Women's and Children's Wear

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

CRANFORD

LADY FAIR BEAUTY SALON
103 Walnut Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
Cranford 6-1846
Proprietor, DOROTHY FLEMING

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Tel.: Belleville 2-4154. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 6-9000

Charlotte Chari Lewis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

Chas. J. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
327 Springdale Ave. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
We will gladly serve you as well as is possible during present day conditions.

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Fine Furniture for the Home
Schaffer's
EST. 1909
375 Main Street Hackensack

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
210 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

LAW INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING—FURNITURE—UPHOLSTERY
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Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone HOboken 3-1129 Estab. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

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Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW OPEN SUNDAYS
11:30 to 2:30 and 4:30 to 7:30
PACKAGE ICE CREAM ONLY
BOND'S ICE CREAM
Upper Montclair

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1588

All Kinds of Insurance
MOXLEY-KERR, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
241 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Greeting Cards
Books Gifts
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Washington Florist Inc.
"Flowers for All Occasions"
Strictly Highest Grade Cut Flowers
Wedding and Floral Designs at Short Notice
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SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Belleville, Carlstadt
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Graduation Gifts
Greeting Cards
Books and Stationery
HENRY F. SCHMIDT & CO., Inc.
350 Main Street OR. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Supreme Wave $6.50
Machineless Wave $8.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 South Orange Avenue SO 2-9611

IRENE'S FLOWER SHOP
126 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4480

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
New beautiful assortment of bathing suits in all sizes, for the entire family. Including Father, Mother, Sister and Brother. Also bathing accessories.
57 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-3354

PLAINFIELD

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

VOGEL and TANZER
Fancy Groceries—Choice Meats
Use SPRY for Baking
Use RINSO for Cleaning and Washing
South Avenue, Cor. Berckman Street
Tel. PL. 6-9373 Prompt Delivery

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing
We carry Revlon Products
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
TEPPER'S
A Safe Place to Shop
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-3100

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St., Tel. PL. 6-2637
Good News for Our Readers
Men and Women
Enjoy the amazing comfort shoe that really fits.
The Conformal Personalized Shoe is a treat for comfort.
Stop in and be convinced.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO. and SAM'S SHOE SHOP

IT'S "ZERO HOUR" ON THE HOME FRONT, TOO!
ROSENBAUM'S DEPT. STORE
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-5900

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave. N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1466

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St., Tel. PL. 6-2637

RIDGEWOOD

Ye Towne Pet Shop
PROSPECT & HUDSON STS.
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Dresses, Bags, Hosiery and Gloves. Sport Jackets, Ties and Gloves for Dad. Greeting Cards, Gifts and Novelties.
3 SHERIDAN AVE. HO-HO-KUS, N. J.

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

INSULATE *NOW!*
Cuts Fuel Bills up to 40%
Rooms up to 15° Cooler in Summer
Free Estimate *No Obligation*
ELMON B. SEE Sher. 2-8300
Local Consultant 78 Paterson St. Paterson, N. J.

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-2343
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3344

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Florist
96 Park Avenue
RU. 2-7227

Park Hardware Company
Everything for your Victory Garden
130 Park Avenue
RU. 2-6120

RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK
Member F. D. I. C.
Buy More Than Before
in the 5th WAR LOAN
24 PARK AVE. RU. 2-4000

SUMMIT

Rug Cleaning
Expert Repairing
ORIENTAL and BROADLOOM RUGS
FOR SALE
PERSIAN RUG CO.
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1436 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4964
Next to W. Englewood P. O.

UNION CITY

UN 3-9648 SINCE 1889
ANDREWS
WATCH REPAIRING
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

Dial—UNion 7-3120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Westfield 2-4748-M. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
295 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8502

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

—RECORDS—
If It's Available We Have It
CLASSICAL or POPULAR
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
BRAY'S
27 ELM STREET TEL. WE. 2-4250

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

New Styles Daily in
Cottons—Pastel Crepes
Sheers—Jerseys—Prints
HERBERTS
Rialto Theatre Bldg.

Buy War Bonds
BONAT BAKE SHOP
Bread—Rolls—Pastries
Wedding and Party Cakes
220 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-2250

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

Martin's Toy & Sport Shop
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
We have added Baby Furnishings—Baby Baskets, Bathinettes, Carriages, Kiddie Kars, Walkers, Yards, High Chairs, Rubberized Pads. Many small gifts for the baby.
148 EAST BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

WEST NEW YORK

Ford SAVE YOUR CAR
Service and Parts also Esso Gas and Products
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
4916 Hudson Boulevard Dial UNion 7-0045

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Mail Orders Filled
WOMEN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6121
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

KOEHLER BROS.
- COAL -
N. 7th St. Bridge Allentown, Pa.
DIAL 5350

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality
at Thrift Prices

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ZIMMERMAN'S ROADSIDE MARKET
FANCY FRUITS
and VEGETABLES
OUR SPECIALTY
1029 N. 7th Street Phone 2-4692

Appel JEWELER Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9687

The HOME RESTAURANT
17 SOUTH 7TH STREET
HOME of PENNA. DUTCH COOKING
BUY WAR BONDS

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street

For Your Play Clothes

Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Catalina Swim Suits, Bestknit Sweaters, and Weatherbee Raincoats, Women's and Misses' sizes.

MAN TAILORED LADIES' AND MISSES'
Suits, Topcoats, Raincoats, Slacks. Advanced models.
Also Blouses, Vestees, Pajamas, Handkerchiefs for ladies and misses.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19-21 State Street

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harolds
VALET SERVICE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
5407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1569

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
THE DIAMOND THAT YOU CHOOSE
from this collection will bem roe radiantly beautiful, as each gem must pass many exacting tests before it is added to our stock.
109 So. 13th Street, Philadelphia 7
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

Nan Marie
Millinery
Rittenhouse 3639
135 South Seventeenth, Apt. 2D

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily Since 1900
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

HOMER HOFFMAN
Homes
Sales and Property Management
Insurance
651 ARBOR ROAD, CHELTENHAM

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jewelry — Gifts
Choice Selection Pearls, Real Stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, etc.
CLARICE MAY HAMERS
BEAD STUDIO
201 PITT BANK BUILDING

PITTSBURGH—East End

GRAFF BROTHERS, Inc.
Hardware, Housewares, Sheet Metal Work and Sporting Goods
Everything in Hardware that is the best
HILAND 3050 5912 Penn Avenue East Liberty

READING

BIG MEN smile
when they find here 100% Pure Wool Suits . . . finely tailored . . . in sizes 30, 52, 54, 56.
WEINER'S
Quality Clothes Since 1914
759 PENN STREET

For High School Girls
We Suggest
POMEROY'S BE-TEEN SHOP
Third Floor — Sizes 10 to 16

During These Hot Summer Days Serve Saylor's Potato Salad, Pepper Cabbage, Baked Beans, etc.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Don't Let Your Property Deteriorate
Use Lowe Bros. Paints
HEGNER HARDWARE CO.

BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Consumers can lower their food costs and save points by using milk, cream, buttermilk, cottage cheese and eggs in their menus.
Place your order for these items with
SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
PHONE 434

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

My! It's Good When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

SWARTHMORE

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

UPPER DARBY

Fight By His Side!
Buy More Than Before
5TH WAR LOAN
TERMINAL SHOE REPAIR
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg. Blvd. 3406

JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

COTTON FROCKS
for the
Junior and Miss
Real Robin
Fashioned for Yours
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

SCHNEIDER'S
Candy and Ice Cream
Our Own Make
23 South 69th Street Blvd. 9971

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOUL. 0197

H. G. Torbess, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete line of House Paints, Kem-tone and Brushes.
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads

DIRECT FROM THE FLORIDA GROVES
All you can carry away
ORANGES Large, Sweet, Juicy PK. BSKT. 95c
GRAPEFRUIT, 5 FOR 35c
The ORANGE CAR
7015 West Chester Pike
Half Square West of PTC Terminal

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs
Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA
PHONE MAD. 8400

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 602 SOUTH AVENUE

BACK THE ATTACK— BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
Dasch's
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue

YORK

Footwear for the Family
Shop at
51-53 S. George Street
REINEBERG'S

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Concords—*Kon'-kordz* (first o short, second as in orb). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced *kong*. The phrase of Lorenzo's in "The Merchant of Venice," that runs, "concord of sweet sounds," has perhaps held the pronunciation of "concord" in a pair of firmly spoken syllables; though for reasons of derivation (*cord* from Latin *cor*, "heart"), the second syllable deserves to be kept prominent anyway, even with the stress thrown back on the first. As for the first syllable, both Webster's and Oxford prefer the sound *kon*, and allow *kong*. Funk & Wagnalls is for *kong* only; Century, for *kon*. In geographic use, the sentimental force of *cord* disappears; and as the name of a town or city, "Concord" has a much obscured second *o*, with the first syllable pronounced *kong*, according to Webster's advice.

Means "agreement," whether between persons or things.

Deific — *De-if'-ik* (*e* quick-long as in debate, both *i*'s short). In regular, though perhaps infrequent, use from the fifteenth century, meaning, as a rule, about the same thing as "divine." The Oxford lexicographers express the view that strictly it should have the causative force of "deifying," or "making divine" (*fic* from Latin verb *facere*, "to make"). Such stern advice, however, might seem to many writers like leaning too hard on derivation and being unduly classical.

Incorporeal — *In'-kor-po'-re-al* (*i* short, first *o* as in orb, second long, *e* quick-long as in event, *a* clipped-short as in account). Oxford defines it, "not composed of matter," and traces its use back to the sixteenth century. Considerably employed in legal terminology as well as theological. By observation of Webster's Synonyms, near equivalents would be "intangible," "impalpable," "imperceptible," "insensible," "imponderable."

Jethro (Ex. 3:1)—*Jeth'-ro* (*e* short, *o* long). By Webster's second choice, *je'-thro* (*e* long, *o* long).

A priest living in the remote Midian desert, where Moses went from Egypt as a fugitive. Owner of flocks, which Moses, becoming his son-in-law, tended.

Midian (Ex. 3:1) — *Mid'-i-an* (both *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

A region without particular bounds near and beyond Sinai, eastward of the Red Sea.

Nazarene — *Naz'-a-ren* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *e* long). Oxford finds this adjective applied to Jesus back in thirteenth-century English writing. As used in Acts, it is a name for any follower of Jesus of Nazareth. Again, it means a native of Nazareth; and in certain theological contexts, a direct name for Jesus.

Pharaoh (Ex. 3:10) — *Far'o* (*a* as in care, *o* quick-long as in obey). By Webster's second choice, *fa'-ro* (both vowels long). Funk & Wagnalls allows a three-syllable pronunciation, with the first *a* long and the second obscured.

Sadducees (Acts 5:17)—*Sad'-u-sez* (*a* short, *u* quick-long as in unite, *e* long; the *du* palatized as in verdure).

A sect supposed to have been of a rationalistic and Aristotelian turn of thought. They evidently held views contrary to those of the Pharisees. In the narrative of Acts V, they are described as opposing Peter and the apostles preaching with him in Jerusalem.

Sinai (Ps. 68:17)—*Si'-ni* (both *i*'s long). By Webster's second choice, *si'-na-i* (both *i*'s long, *a* quick-long as in chaotic).

NEWS ITEM— EVERYBODY'S DOING IT!
DID YOU BUY THAT EXTRA BOND TODAY?
HELLO, DARLING, BUY ANOTHER BOND TODAY - I DID
P-S-S-T, BUD! I BOUGHT AN EXTRA BOND
OH, JOE! DID YOU GET THAT WAR BOND TODAY?
HEY LOOIE, DID YOU BUY ANOTHER BOND TODAY?
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE HAULING
OH, LADY, DID YA BUY AN EXTRA BOND TODAY?
WE'RE BUYING EXTRA BONDS
MAIMIE, DID YOU GET AN EXTRA BOND TODAY?
DID YOU BUY ANOTHER BOND TODAY POP?
I.F. van Zeem

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"I told my boss we named Egbert after him—and instead of mentioning a raise he got sore!"

Daily Anecdote

No Pass!

John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia's eccentric statesman, was not so slow in going after the thing he wanted. Shortly after President Andrew Jackson appointed him the new United States Minister to Russia, he presented himself at the Philadelphia office of Thomas P. Cope, president of the steamship line which ran to Liverpool. In those days most railroad and steamship companies were very generous with their passes to public officials.

When he was shown into Mr. Cope's private room, the Virginian came straight to the point.

"I am John Randolph of Roanoke," he announced impressively, "and it's necessary that I reach Liverpool as the new Minister to Russia."

Mr. Cope was a Quaker, but a keen businessman in the bargain.

"If thee goes aboard one of my ships and selects thy stateroom and then pays one hundred and fifty dollars, thee may go," he said.

In Lighter Vein

Help! Help!

Ad in the Hanover (N. H.) Gazette:

FOR SALE: One small billy goat. This fine, healthy, nimble and ingenious little fellow will make a fine pet for someone—else. Guaranteed to make himself absolutely at home in no time at all. No price is too small to be reasonable. Hurry and pray you're interested. Come and see for yourself. You wouldn't believe it. Come one, come all, but come now. I can't stand it any longer.

Advice

Customer: "My wife and I would like to open a joint account. How does it work?"

Bank Teller: "Well, you put the money in, and she draws it out."—Atlanta Two Bells.

A Cold Reception

"Martha, when that stranger called today, did you sign any papers for him?"

"I should say not. I told him if he was bound to sell us a set of encyclopedias he could send them C. O. D."

Justice Simplified

An old judge, who was known for the remarkable speed with which he disposed of his cases, was asked by a friend to explain it.

"I always listen to the plaintiff, and then I make my decision.

"Never to the defendant?"

"Well, I did at first, but I found out it confused me."—Lookout.

Facts and Figures

SOME UNCHARTED PEAKS FOUND IN THE HIMALAYAS BY THE PILOTS FLYING SUPPLIES TO CHINA — ARE BELIEVED TO BE HIGHER THAN MOUNT EVEREST
IT'S A FACT A COW MUST EAT 100 OR MORE POUNDS OF GRASS TO PRODUCE 20 TO 25 POUNDS OF MILK
A VARNISHED CANE OWNED BY A NEW YORKER SPROUTED LEAVES
SEED PODS OF THE COMMON SNAPDRAGON RESEMBLE GOBLIN FACES
K. Parris

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Incapacitated?

(St. Louis Daily Record)

Montreal

"The man with the rat-trap mind" graduated from McGill University this week with the degree of bachelor of civil law. Blinded in 1929 by a dynamite explosion, when he also lost his right hand, Lloyd McClintock, 27, has now only to pass his provincial Bar examinations in July.

Today the young lawyer wants nothing so much as to be considered "a normal individual." He follows hockey reports eagerly, attends the theater and movies, likes to dance to "boogie-woogie" and listens to light classical music, swims, and is a keen bridge, chess and checker player.

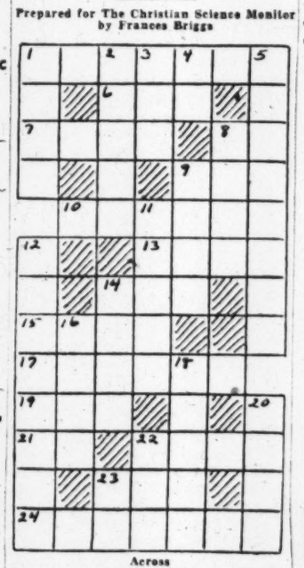
Asked why his fellow students dubbed him "the man with the rat-trap mind," he explained that at lectures he could not jot down notes as did other pupils, but was obliged to depend on his memory rather than any sentence in Braille that he might have had time to pinprick out as the lecture went on. "Consequently I learned to concentrate better than most and retain what I heard," he explained.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *shall utter his voice before his army: for his camp is very great: for he is strong that executeth his word.*—JOEL 2:11

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is nicknamed "The Automobile City"?
6—What article of apparel might be described as a "Bangkok"?
7—What city of Indiana has largest manufactory of Portland cement in the world?
8—Either.
9—Bustle.
10—What fictional family in an Austen novel has five daughters?
13—Drying kiln is what?
14—"The Wonder State" is a sobriquet of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
15—What is the cylindrical part of a vase?
17—What is first name of Mr. Stewart, American humorist, actor, and author?
19—Fortune.
21—Supposing.
22—The catamount is another name for what animal?
23—Hawaiian garland.
24—Bobby Clark, American comedian, paints what on his face before his stage appearances?

Down

1—What creatures are associates of Snubs, titular cartoon character?
2—How many acts are there in Craven's "The First Year"?
3—What marine fish has a flat, dislike shape?
4—Suffix.
5—What is a valve to control supply of steam or gas?
8—Poems.
9—Who was the eponymous ancestor of the Anakim?
11—Pollione is one of principal characters in what opera?
12—Operation of converting molten pig iron into wrought iron in a reverberatory furnace is what?
14—What relative, expected by Charley, is impersonated by a chum in certain play?
16—The gambrel is what part of a building?
18—What is first name of author of "The Rains Came"?
20—Gottfried Mind was famed for his pictures of what animals?
22—Foot-like part.
23—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And No Beating About the Bush*

By LE PELLEY

I DIDN'T TELL MOM I WAS GOING SWIMMING TODAY ...AND I'm NOT SO SURE SHE'LL LIKE IT
IT'LL BE ALL RIGHT
TUBBY... WERE YOU IN BATHING TODAY?
WELL... ER... BATHING ??? er... NOT EXACTLY...
IT PAYS TO BE HONEST !!

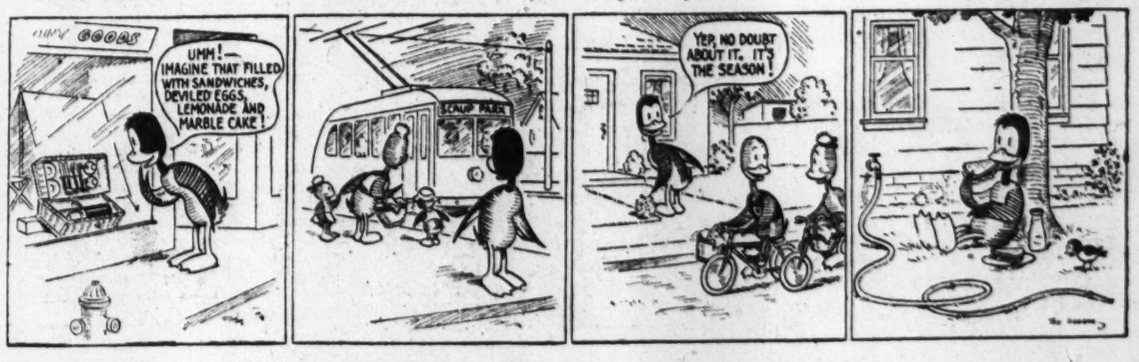
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Z-Z-Z*

By RODGERS

Oh, hum! This place always makes me sleepy," Bones yawned-
And that started me yawning too-
Then we both yawned together-
"I ought to be going home while I can still keep my eyes open," I wagged-
"Why hurry off?" Bones protested. "I have a couple of bones I want to share with you. Wait here. I'll go get them."
HUH! THAT WAS ALMOST TOO EASY!
So- I waited-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Call of the Open Spaces*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Race Is On

For weeks the major strategy of both the United States and Japan has been obvious. It is a race on the part of Allied forces to reach the China coast, opening supply lines, building bases, equipping the Generalissimo's forces for the final ejection of the enemy from China and for the finishing assault on Nippon.

On the part of the Japanese it has been a race to win the north-south rail line for an overland supply route, to tighten the blockade on China, eliminating it from the war if possible and virtually neutralizing it if not. It was apparently Japan's hope to fight out a long, exhausting war far from its homelands with some sort of negotiated peace finally forthcoming from a Britain and America wearied by their European campaigns.

But the Japanese plan has run into time-table trouble. Nothing could illustrate this better than that at the moment Japanese forces finally took Changsha, only 400 miles east of Chungking and an important point on the Hankow-Canton rail line, the American Navy should be landing on the Marianas and that Admiral Nimitz should be twitting the Japanese "face" with taunts for its fleet to come out and fight.

The Marianas in the hands of Japan were a spear pointed at American supply lines to the Philippines and to China. In American hands they are a protective base. They also afford a bombing base for more attacks on Japanese production.

Japan's military progress in China suggests that Allied Pacific drives will accelerate. Soon Japanese shipping of its booty from the South Pacific will be blocked, unless the Japanese fleet wishes to fight over it.

Should the classical sea battle be fought, and should the Nipponese fleet be sunk, the Japanese would find themselves in the embarrassing position of having their heads buried deep in China while Allied naval power tightened around their life lines to the home islands.

This much the Japanese have already gained: they are compelling the Allies to abandon their delaying tactics and to fight a full-scale war in the Pacific even while the European liberation effort mounts to crescendo. But so long as the Pacific battle remains chiefly a naval affair, the Allies, with their preponderance of productive power, should be able to exceed all demands.

Eye on the Ball

One difficulty encountered by the War Production Board in achieving proper labor and popular support for its program has been the natural tendency to view war production in the same way as we view peacetime production. A graph is tacked on the wall, and so long as the curve is up all is well.

But successful war production is not only a matter of mass volume. To use a football metaphor, it also entails some broken-field running of fast starts, quick stops, and margins for reserve. A production line might be idle for weeks, only to be inundated with demands the next week.

All this is embodied in the picture that Donald Nelson has just painted for the Senate's Truman Committee in seeking a way to retain reserves of labor during the critical 90 days he sees ahead.

For while much of the country, including Congress, is already focusing its attention on postwar reconversion, and while many workers are hastening to peacetime employment, the cold fact is that vital demands will certainly be yet levied on certain war plants.

Need for more tanks and heavy artillery is already indicated by the rate of loss in Europe. Moreover, it is a maxim of war that your enemy designs your weapons. You match his advances or try to surpass them. You try to outguess his improvements.

This requires not only fast footwork in the factories at home, but reserves of plant, material, and men. What Mr. Nelson is asking, and it is sound advice in war as in football, is for America to keep its eye on the ball until the final whistle sounds.

Doubtless the motorless man, who sold his 1937 model before it fell to pieces, wonders whatever became of that old Model T he thought would last forever.

Once upon a time there was a Victory Gardener with a dog who never even thought of burying a bone in the garden. He was stuffed with sawdust.

Finland Out?

No people—not even the Italians who have fought on both sides—have been so ground between the millstones of this war as have the Finns. And today they are more desperately under pressure than ever before. With the Red Army having smashed the Mannerheim Line and taken the key city of Viipuri while five German divisions still stand on Finnish soil, the Helsinki Government confronts the question, How to get out of the war?

Actually how much freedom of action remains to the Finns is not clear. So far the Germans have not seized complete control as in Italy, Romania and Hungary.

The Finns' military position appears hopeless. But will the Germans let them make peace with Moscow? Will they try to seize control or will they retire through Norway? The Russian armies may have to drive all the way to Helsinki before the Nazi grip is broken—unless the Finns are strong enough and willing enough to hold off the Germans and let the Russians take over. We must hope that the shift will be more clean-cut than was Italy's, and that it will save a long-drawn-out struggle in Finland.

J. Barleycorn Quits the War

Unless the War Food Administration prohibits the use of grain in distillers' hands, the whisky makers will go back to turning out beverage alcohol for the month of August. Thus the liquor industry, which did not get behind the war effort till ten months after Pearl Harbor, is the first to quit.

The liquor people for months have been shedding crocodile tears over the predicament of the miserable American people, deprived of whisky or forced to pay very high prices for it. So now, in 30 days, they can turn out 25 million gallons of 190-proof alcohol, mix it with liquor in warehouses, and thus double their supply. And they will be doing a wonderful thing for the war effort!

Joseph Driscoll, New York Herald Tribune correspondent, cabled from Normandy the other day one reason why the Americans surprised the Germans there. They had just finished five days of maneuvers, then "they did what the Hessians did at Trenton that Christmas when George Washington crossed the ice and caught them napping. In short, the Germans in Normandy got stiffo, as the English phrase it." Yes, liquor's a big help in wartime—to the other side.

Pay-as-You-Don't-Go Tax

Of all the wartime taxes, the Federal $5 "use tax" on automobiles has the least right to its name. The $5 stamp levy achieves the basic Congressional purpose of providing $265,000,000 a year to help finance the war. But it does so at an unusually heavy sacrifice of the constitutional intent to spread out the tax burden over all rather than to confine it to any specific class of taxpayers.

Opposition to the tax levy, which every registered car owner must pay before July 1, springs largely from its designation as a "use tax." The theory was that those who used their cars should pay. Yet, as a measure of the use of an automobile, the stamp levy all but reverses the legislative purpose. For in terms of the use of a car, motorists who drive the most actually pay proportionately less. The restricted A card driver receives no rebate for his limited mileage, as compared with B and C-card holders.

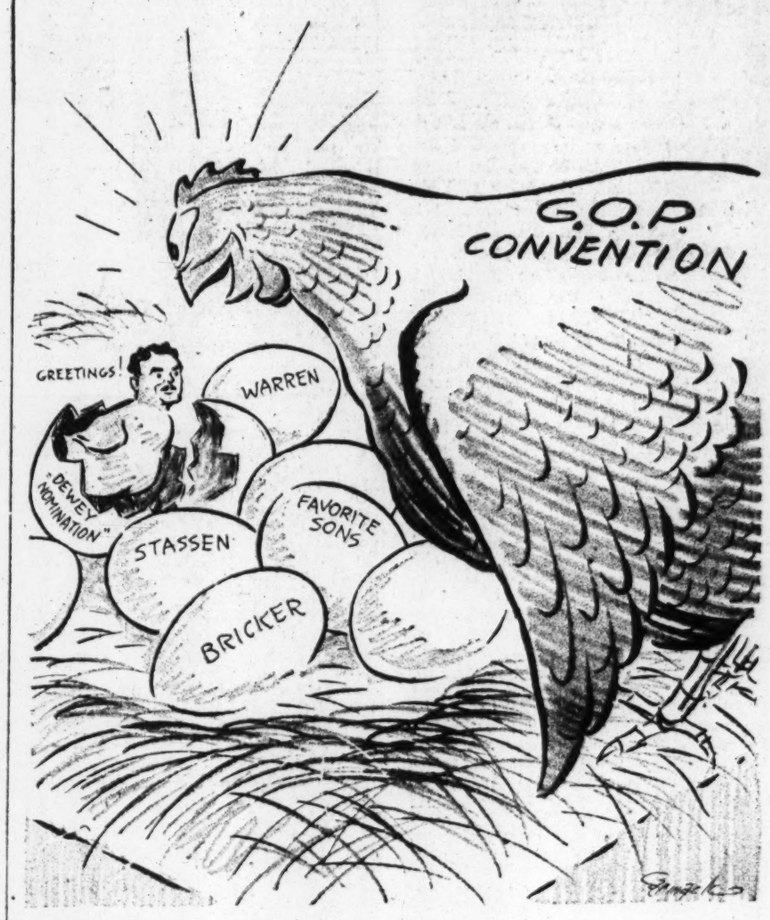
If Congress will not repeal the $5 use tax, at least it should be revised to conform with the actual use of motor cars.

Soldiers of the Soil

The 4-H Club camps have already opened, in some States taking groups of rural boys and girls to attractive spots for a week of outdoor vacation that will highlight their whole summer. In New Hampshire, for example, each county in the State is holding a camp, with 4-H youngsters arriving in weekly relays from June 18 through to September 2.

These campers are the boys and girls whose firsthand knowledge of farm life particularly qualifies them to help raise food for freedom. The work they will do is essential to the conduct of the war and to the winning of the peace. They, too, are taking and holding important beachheads. We submit that no group of young people more richly deserves to enjoy a camp vacation.

Before She Had Even Begun to Set!



We Discover the New French

By Richard Lee Strout

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

It takes only one day in Normandy to realize that a whole new approach is needed to the French problem.

Americans might as well prepare for the big task. Some signs are enormously encouraging, some just the reverse, but the first thing needed is objectivity and putting away prejudices, sentiment, and illusion.

On the ship in the convoy which took me over for my second visit to France in seven days, I chatted with a triumvirate of officers, a genial Britisher, a competent American, and a young Frenchman, going as a team to govern a French town not yet captured. The conversation convinced me of their competence and their close agreement seemed to forecast initial success.

On the other hand, the Allied-de Gaulle relationship is still equivocal and the point has now been reached where international politics affect every step of our armies in France.

* * *

American troops on D-Day all carried "invasion money." The franc on this basis is worth about 2 cents. I watched Yank troops regard this money amusedly as so many "soap coupons." The de Gaulle committee did not sanction this money, though it will doubtless accept it. But whether it does or not, this money represents a tremendous threat of inflation. The vast army moving on France with unparalleled spending power threatens to buy up all the loose goods.

I can't forget the black looks of resentment some French refugee families cast toward our jeep as we neared the front. The commanding officer told us a French woman had just been arrested for sniping at our soldiers. With all allowances for rumor and exaggeration, the fact is that Yank soldiers I talked to professed to have heard of other cases of the same sort. Against this was a scene witnessed later. A group of French children in front of a little shell-scarred crossroads house waved joyously at us, and their parents smiled cordially behind. The focus of the whole scene was a tiny spot of color hanging in an upstairs window of the stone house: a tricolor, ragged but radiant. I also saw an old French peasant bringing in cabbages to the officers' mess and other peasants fraternizing with cordial GI's, laughing over their efforts to communicate in a strange language.

A French family, driving along the road in a two-wheeled, covered, Normandy carriage carefully looked the other way. Some stolid peasants just happened to spit as they turned their backs on us. There's a tremendous amount of explanation to be done. Yank soldiers, who expected to find themselves in a starving country, found instead a fat farmland, apparently full of provisions. They had not realized that this perhaps is the richest Province in France and while the Germans took perhaps 90 per cent of the produce, enough is still left to satisfy the upper classes, though not the poor.

* * *

It does no good to adopt a sentimental but unrealistic attitude. The big problem here might well be faced. Fighting men tell many heroic tales of French peasants' aid. On the other hand, no doubt, after long years of invasion, the Germans fraternized with many people who look with hostility on the scourge war brought through the lovely region. Why didn't you come before? is a question often implied, with little affection and less logic.

The German occupation seems to have been quiet. The Germans seem to have been disciplined, correct, polite, strictly honest. Stealing is done through economic inflation, not by individual soldiers. American troops are reconciling this with previous illusions the best they can. The Germans at their worst displayed a hideous attitude toward the Jews, snatching up defenseless families who were never heard from again. But there weren't many Jews in Normandy.

It would seem there were small efforts by the Nazis to proselytize the French hereabouts, and the soldiers were inclined to join the French in quietly ridiculing the super-race dogma.

Here, then, the political problem requires frank facing. Allied soldiers who have not yet seen the poverty of the more typical parts of France, hardly realize the viewpoint of the oppressed poor people or the deported workers. Incidentally, I saw a gang of elderly French workers helping to clear away the results of demolition on the invasion beach. They were being paid so far approximately the same as the Germans paid them, only a few cents a day. But now they don't have to work if they don't want to.

* * *

The difficult situation is complicated at every step by the attitude of General de Gaulle. The friends of de Gaulle feel the provocation of Washington's attitude has been insupportable. It is insulting not to recognize him, they contend. This is not the place to go into the authoritarian tendencies of the de Gaulle regime, which has been many times previously discussed. But the behavior of de Gaulle at the time of the D-Day invasion certainly didn't win more sympathy from the Allies. While soldiers were being killed on the invasion beachhead, de Gaulle appeared preoccupied primarily with his own status. In so doing he won the stern hostility of many Allied military leaders.

But this very de Gaulle attitude is a factor that must be reckoned with in connection with the mood of liberated France itself. Like us or not, suspicious or diffident, the French are apt to be drawn to a leader who forcefully asserts resurgent French independence whether from the Germans or the assumed paternalistic control of the Allies. The romantic attitude that France is a fairy-tale lady being rescued from a horrid ogre in a castle will have to go. On the contrary, all the Allied tact and sympathy is going to be needed to deal with the nation which, like an hysterical woman, is apt to show all sorts of passions. It has been bombed by the Allies and been subjected to poisonous Nazi propaganda for four long years. Only the briefest visit to the invasion front shows the size and kind of problem that must be faced.

Mirror of World Opinion

What Do We Pray For?

On Tuesday . . . night an extraordinary thing happened—the President of the United States led the people in prayer. . . .

Back of that . . . is the key to the future behavior of nations, the future steps that must be taken if the next war is to be prevented. For in that single day the nation recognized the importance of spiritual help. . . .

Basically, however, prayer in its highest sense is not just a plea for help for oneself. It is a two-way circuit. The individual asks for help but must at the same time seek guidance so he can do something to deserve aid. The individual who does not change his own life, who continues in the pursuit of selfish interests and individual gain without thought of his fellow man, or who asks God to judge his cause favorably without at the same time examining his own conscience and his own errors, is not getting the true meaning of prayer.

The same is true of a nation. The American people are praying to God for victory, for success in arms, for the safe return of the fine young men who are fighting overseas. But are the same Americans who pray so fervently pledging themselves to a course of action in the future that will make them deserving of the victory they so earnestly crave today?

Are the leaders of the people, the Republicans and the Democrats, the executives and the administrators, the legislators and the judges, the men and women who lead in civilian life ready to accept their primary responsibility if victory does come? Or are they goi gnto slip back to the selfish attitude which asks in annoyance whenever a problem of human brotherhood arises: "Am I my brother's keeper?"—DAVID LAWRENCE in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The G. O. P.'s Platform Dilemmas

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Roscoe Drummond

The Resolutions Committee of the Republican Party began today to assemble its 1944 platform, and its problem is not lack of timber but too many planks which don't fit together.

Some heavy carpentry has got to be done, and unless it is done thoroughly and soon, all the string and nails which may be used to put it together and all the bright paint which will decorate it won't prevent the platform from looking backward and forward at the same time or keep even an agile nominee from tripping.

The difficulty is that the G. O. P.'s platform architects don't know which way they want the party to face, and these conflicting forces are tending to pull it in opposite directions simultaneously. Obviously, this can't go on indefinitely unless, instead of building a platform, the Resolutions Committee tries to erect a tent to cover its disagreements and embrace all opposing groups under its sheltering generalities.

As the public hearings got under way here this afternoon, it was evident that there were at least five major dilemmas of policy which had to be resolved if something clear-cut and meaningful was to be forthcoming. They were these:

1. How is the Republican Party going to guarantee parity prices to the farmers—which all Republican farm groups are demanding—and still keep Government out of industry—farm industry—as every Republican leader is urging? In other words, how can its platform promise the use of Federal funds to maintain farm prices with the restrictions, which the party promised in its Mackinac resolutions?

2. How can the Republican Party maintain a strong Federal Government—for which it has traditionally stood—and return increasing powers to the State Governments, which all of the Republican Governors demanded at the annual Governors' Conference at Hershey?

3. Will the Republican Party virtually concede the labor vote to the Administration by claiming that all that is needed to provide full employment and high wages after the war is to create "the right political atmosphere" by which free enterprise can do the job alone, or will it make a serious bid for the labor vote by embracing protective measures of social security as the necessary safeguard against the hazards of an industrialized nation?

4. Will the Republican Party support the reciprocal lowering of world tariffs in the interests of mutually beneficial international trade—as vigorously advocated by former Gov. Alf Landon, its 1936 Presidential nominee—or will it adopt a policy of high tariff walls as earnestly sought by the group led by Joe Grundy of Pennsylvania, whose only view on tariffs is that they should always be higher and whom the G. O. P. has put on its Resolutions Committee?

5. Will the Republican Party advocate forthright American leadership in establishing promptly a League of United Nations to secure the future peace and with manifest power to do the job—as Wendell Willkie, Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, and Gov. Sumner Sewall urge—or will it put together a vague declaration which can mean all things to all people as was evidenced at Mackinac when extreme isolationist Clare Hoffmann and extreme internationalist Warren Austin were both enthusiastic about the pledge in behalf of "responsible participation in the peace"?

These are the main policy issues which the G. O. P. began facing today and how squarely they face them will come out in the platform next week.

One thing is certain: The Republican Party is not willingly going to let Wendell Willkie help it face them. Mr. Willkie is not being allowed to address the convention, is not being asked to appear before the Resolutions Committee, is not being invited to attend the convention. A few additional speakers are being requested to give brief War Bond talks. Thus the only way the man who four years ago polled the largest Republican vote in history could get before the convention would be as an extra-featured bond salesman. Mr. Willkie has been offered a ticket by National Chairman Spangler which would enable him to listen to the proceedings at a safe distance in the rear of the platform.

What "Provoked" Japan?

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Why did Japan attack the United States?

The confusion expressed by Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, in a speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in London, is not exclusively Mr. Lyttelton's property. It is shared by many Americans. Unfortunately, the assumption attributed to Mr. Lyttelton as a result of his interpolation of an extemporaneous passage into his prepared address is the same assumption which isolationists in the United States have made. This is that the United States could have avoided war with Japan if Americans had not engaged in Lend-Lease operations with Britain.

Naturally, the British Foreign Office was quick to sense the seriousness of the interpretation put upon Mr. Lyttelton's speech and to offer a correction. American aid to Britain, it said, "was, of course, directed at the war against Germany and could not have been regarded as provocation by a peace-loving nation, but the Japanese aggressor chose to regard it as provocation and made his unjustified and treacherous attack at Pearl Harbor." It may be because even this interpretation does not put the record quite straight that Mr. Hull has followed it with a statement that American policy was actuated by self-defense.

It was not merely, or even primarily, Lend-Lease to Britain which led Japan to attack the United States. The conflict between Japan and the United States was not so much over European as over Far Eastern questions. Americans were faced with the choice of continuing to trade with a Japan engaged in aggression against China or to risk Japan's fury. Since to continue trade would help to complete Japan's aggression, and to weaken the United States' position, Americans chose to risk the fury.

Many Americans before 1941 were convinced that their country had helped Japan to bomb Chinese civilians all too long. This newspaper and others were urging that supplies of scrap iron and oil to Japan be halted. There was much popular pressure for economic measures which would curb Japan's ability to rob China and to stifle China's development toward democracy.

In the pre-Pearl Harbor negotiations with Japan, it became clear to Tokyo that the United States had made up its mind to act in conformity with the moral scruples of a majority of the American people. The United States would cease to have any further part in the crime being perpetrated by Japan. It was also clear the United States would support the victim of this crime by means short of war. To forestall the effects of this policy, Japan confronted the United States Government with a choice: help us or fight us.

But even before Pearl Harbor and the subsequent declarations of war on the United States by Germany and Italy, the European war and the Far Eastern conflict had become one struggle. American ability to hold its own against Japan depended not only on the Chinese but, in part, on the power of the Dutch, the Australians, the British in the Far East, and this was affected by the Nazi threat to these peoples in Europe.

Mr. Hull sums up the American policy both toward Japan and toward Britain when he says it was a policy of self-defense. That this defense had to be based on a global concept still is difficult for some Americans to understand. Perhaps the discussion provoked by Mr. Lyttelton's speech will in the end aid that understanding.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"Necessary Element"?

War is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture, in which a truly civilized nation finds the highest expression of strength and vitality.—GEN. FRIEDRICH VON BERNHARDI in "Germany and the Next War." (Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.)

Begins With Individual

The true greatness of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual.—CHARLES SUMNER.

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